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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

LIBERATION AND SUBJUGATION. of the whole earth. Truly yours, With Restoration and Renovation DANIEL FOSTER. Exploits and Deserts of our Colored Soldiers.

the following note.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 14th, 1864. Mr. Editor.-I saw you in your office last May, when on my way to take command, as I supposed, in Col Montgomery's Regiment of Colored Soldiers. In my expectation of service with Col. M. 1 was disappointed, and so 1 returned to my old post, as Chaplain of the 33rd Massachusetts Volunteers. Soon after that, we keeping. Yours, truly and sincerely, were in the memorable battle of Gettysburg. which with the surrender of Vicksburg, were

victories, with which God permitted us to celebrate, with anspeakable rejoicings, our eighty eighth National birthday. After that, and while we were in pursuit of Lee's defeated army, our hearts burned within us, with indignation, as the news reached us of the fiendish riots of Seymour and his "friends" in New York. From that hour may be dated the death of Copperheadism in the rank and file of our army. And I am confident nothing has done more, under the providence of God, to startle the nation into the life of an Abolition Faith, than those bloody riots. So again, and again, and evermore, "God

LETTER FROM DANIEL FOSTER.

maketh the wrath of man to praise Him." In September, two corps of the Army of the Potomac were ordered to join Rosecraus at re recommended as THE BEST! by Capt. Ericsson, Chattanooga. The 33rd Massachusetts was in one of these corps. So we went to East Tennesee. In October, Longstreet made a night at Cour readers will find the double-acting, improved pump of J. D. West & Co., one of the best in the off from the main army and destroy it. The 33rd ream, and does not freeze in the coldest exposures, 136th N. Y. and the 55th Ohio, were ordered to not is unusually cheap. We say this knowingly, and ive the testimony of our own accord, without the knowledge or request of the proprietors — X. Y. Ecc. street's regiments were strongly intrenched. And they did it with a horoicen magnetic than they did it with a horoicen magnetic than they did it with a horoicen magnetic than the street's regiments. they did it with a heroism unsurpassed by any action of this war. The 33rd Mass., lost eightysix men in twency minutes, in that fearful charge, afactory, for the last four years, "West's Improved six facts in twenty minutes, in that fearful charge, Pumps," I now have in use three of said pumps, thirty of them killed on the spot; when, about s the last service I rendered that regiment, I as

A few days after that battle, I was ordered to eport to Gen. Wild, communiting Colored troops in the Department of Gen. Builer. On the 16th of September, I was mustered in as a Captain, in We are pleased to atest that the Pumps we had of on about a year ago, have been in constant use, 12 day, started with Col. Draper of the 2nd N. C. oars each day, and raise for the use of our Woolen | Colored Volunteers, on an expedition through with but little power, compared with pumps we have used before, and do not get out of repair, and are sat-isfactory in all respects. Yours, &c., and are sat-turned with 4.0 slaves, where we had believed to leader of the guerrilles, Maj. Borroughs, and some other soldiers of the rebelarmy and se-"No farmer who owns a well or eistern can pu silvy some other mobbess of the rebet army and sential to be without an iron pump. It should be at constants. This expedition was so successful. punies of cavaby; and two pieces of artillery done to fermers good by speaking of it. . A host be was gone twenty days, making Elizabeth 10 years old can work it, and throw a continuous City a good portion of that time, his bese of supplies, and conting out parties in all directions through Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck six years old, so much. Allow for handsome girl, one in twenty; the same if kept for private leave, with all their effects. He also hunted the use. Loss by Pompey's whippings, so much

their depot of supplies for the winter, and two Union men, we bang. One of our boys, who fell behind, on one of our marches, was captured On the other hand, think of Joseph and his by the guernillas. As security for his safety tribe doing their best to please you, for the sake written pledge from the Captain, that he would return our captured commade

After doing up his work in the three above amed rich and populous counties of North Carthe guerrilles in those three counties, Gen Wild trying it on in England. esturned with his whole force to Norfolk Wo All good comes by experiment and thought cached this give just in time to celebrate Christ. It was in this way it was discovered it was bet teached this city just in time to celebrate Christless than 2 000 stares, on this expedition. Note superficially blue like our Pictish ancestors. were taken but these who expressed a desire to and names to bring their effects. Strange as it may seem to our Capperhead neighbors at the Sorth, who try to per aude themselves the claves find a slave who is willing to be left behind, in for that purpose. We beg leave to suggest to the exodus from the land of bourlage All are binn, one or two other topics for his attention.

encer to be free. And we have not found not pet who is not loyal, to the heart's core. They guided slavery was supported by intelligent Americans us, and constantly brought information which on aconomical grounds. The money making we always found reliable and true. They guided Northerners abandoned it, long ago, so far as us to the guerrilla camp, hid in the almost im- their own practice, was concerned, though

these watchful and trusting colored friends. Since one return from that expedition, I have

of the clutches of slavery.

Gen. Wild is a just man who fears God, and North! Southern statesmen and educated plan loves the suffering human brotherhood. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, clear. slave labor is less profitable than free labor, headed and stout-hearted, unassuming, but resonte to do his work, and do it thoroughly. The Wise, on this point, are representative testimos solored people trust him, and love him with a jes, familiar to every school-boy in the country. whole-hearted faith And well they may. I reoice that I am with him, and in this, to me, most nviting field of labor. Gen. Butler too, is doing a noble work for the slave, as well as for his of human beings, using their labor without wacountry, in his department. Every one feels the ges, annihilating the family relation, and forbid difference in the moral atmosphere since he came here. He shows his large statesmanship, by his constitute a Bible and missionary institution perfect comprehension of this grand question of and whether abolitionists who deny it, are not ifting these millions of slaves into the light and joy of freedom. And he is constantly dealing question is not as much mooted, just now, as most telling blows against slavery and the rebellion. He enters also, with his whole heart, into the great work of helping the Freedman to a position where he can fully care for himself and his family. Give us such Generals at the head of our armies, as Gens. Butler and Wild, and this rebellion could drag on but few months more. I wish their policy, which is to put the slaves not in the army, in possession of the farms of noted secessionists, could be carried out, all over the South. The slaves, with almost entire manimity, long for a little land, that they may own a home of their own. I trust the Government will make provision for them to buy land when

they wish. Let these immerse plantations in

the South be cut up, and the soil sold at a low

rate, to industrious freedmen. Then, in the over-

throw of slavery, we shall also get rid of the

ruinous habits which slavery has engendered.

Our London Correspondent accompanies and ther communication, which we print below, with

ELIOT VALE, Blackheath, London, S. E., 29 Dec., 1863. DEAR SIR :- The impression in England, both with friends and foes, is that slavery is done with, and the Union restored, unless you allow somebody to make a fool's bargain for you. Or which we commit you to God's holy care and T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Church of the Puritans, New

SLAVERY, AS AN ECONOMICAL MA-

Line upon line, and precept upon precept, i what carries the day, where it has the chance And it is the advantage of governments where the press is impossible to be sileuced, that room is given for the operation.

The great question which wants debating ev ery day and every hour, in the contest in Amer ica which now engages the attention of the world, is whether slavery is or is not an economcal machine. If it is, then let Adam Smith be declared a bungler, who, eighty years ago, was so deluded as to deny it; and let the Ministers of Finance, in all countries, try their hands at persuading their publics to revert to the ancient and heaven-descended institution. But if it is not, or if weighty portions of the public are unwise enough to think so, let there be an end of spending your best blood and treasure in fighting for a loss. Let it be conceded that it is quite politic and right, that every family in a ountry shall be decimated once by death, and twice over again by loss of limb, if at the end of it there is to be a gain of a penty in the shifting Mankind was created to live and die for a penny n the shilling; all human ends and motives sink before it. But not for a penny in the shilling

loss. The man who does it, is the devil's man for fools. The thing is worth looking into, sitting turning over, from end to end. If there is a practical glimpse of the fact, why does he not come forward with his statement? Why does not be try to find somebody of the same opinion in his county or the next? It would be done directly, if it related to proving the advantages of a new Fire Insurance Company.

Why will not some charitable member of the Society of Friends put forth the powerful good ense which is everywhere to be found unde ede be ever so small? Paurev cost so and a of Pompey, to much per assum. Cost of Pom-

guergillas, with unsparing energy. He burned cannot whip and work too. By wilful spoiling or waste, so much. And for the chance of Pom of their coups, and captured several of them.
One of these, who was convicted of having killed their own hands, and not quite agreeing with

and exchange, Gen. Wild took the wife of the lowest wages on which his class can live guerrilla captain, and the daughter of the First If you say "But he won't take that," you know Lieutenant and by on Joing, speedily got a you are a simpleton, or expect your hearers to be so. Think of persuading a long-headed Scotchman or Manchester man, to set about feed-

ing his work-people like his horses, instead of giving the lowest wages in the market. Nobody olina in the most thorough manner, (i. e) after was ever weak enough to think of such a thing he had abolished slavery, and routed and dispersal except those Southern statesmen who thought o

ires I should say that Gen. Wild Isherated not ter to wear trunk hose, than to paint the limbs

Error Val.c. Blackheath, London, S. E. Jan. 1

Our sharp sighted Correspondent has w are very happy and much affached to their many think, exhausted the argument upon the topic of tors it is nevertheless true, that we can hardly | Economy, if anything were previously needed

It is a load time-if the time ever was-sine senetrable swamps, camps that we rould not must be admitted that some of our Northern save found, but for their help; and no hostile merchants, who trade with the South have not force could gather, without immediate intelli- yet mastered the problem whether the four milence being brought to us of our danger, by lions of slaves who have been subsisted by \$25,00 worth of food and clothing, per annum would or would not require quite as much, it seen out twice with parties of colored soldiers, not more, of northern products and fabrics, if to aid escaped mothers to get their children out raised to the condition of free laborers. This is ters, for eighty years past, have admitted that The concessions of Henry Clay, and Henry A.

What then is the "great question" or ques tions in America, in respect to slavery? One of them has been, whether the chattelizing ding letters, wherewith to read the Bible, do not infidels. But-thanks to the present war-that

The two remaining problems, now, we think,

South maintain its political influence in the nation, as balanced with the North, unless four millions of Southerners are reduced to cyphers. and unless six millions more are reduced to mere automatons in the hands of 350,000 slaveholders. II. With Northern Statesmen :-- How shall the

glorious self-evident truths of our Declaration f Independence be honored, and the Republican experiment of free institutions and self-government be carried successfully forward, without control in the persians. No signs of servitude were permitted to appear in the solemnity. Because they in whose honor it was instituted had died for eign people" to chattelhood; and denying the commemoration of the liberation of the city from the eign people" to chattelhood; and denying the tyranny of Thrasybulus. For both, see Diodorous Siright of the National Government to protect its culus, xi, 29, 72. Slaces also, when they obtained their own innocent, loyal subjects?

These, so far as we know, are the only really one in America soon!

nd our country will be indeed the hope and joy knotty questions with which the great men of our Republic are now puzzled! If the keen satire of our London Correspondent were directed to these questions, it might contribute somewhat to the public enlightenment, on this side of the water. We Americans, have undertaken to teach the world the science of civil Government, but here are questions too difficult for us! Cannot our father-land assist us?

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. ELECTHERIA. *

BY REV. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR A sea of blood! A sea of blood! A sickening, ghastly, gory flood The earth is dranken with its drench ! The world is stifled with its stench! The fields are slippery with its slime The rose is red before its time! The bloody brooks go babbling by ! The rivers roll in dreadful dye! It stains the sea! It stains the sky It stains th' eternal stars on high O God of Peace! O God of War What is it for? What is it for

I dreamed the centuries backward rolled, And realms were young that now are old. Cities were not, that since have shone. And tribes were gay that now are gone Empires were great whose names are flown.

And gods immortal now unknown. saw the toiling tribes of men Live o'er their little lives again. And sweat and strive to shun or gain Their transient happiness or pain, Their play-day pomp, their pattry power The insect efforts of an hope.

I saw the yeoman till his field. The smith his ponderous hammer wield The builder year the homes of man, The merchant trade, the statesman plan, The beggar plead, the rich man scorn. The great in splendid misery shine, The monarch boast his right divine, And curse the slave, to slavery born The slave! Ave, brother, of one blood Offspring, heir, image once of God! Soul! flesh! like His who died to save! I saw the stays! I saw the stays!

I saw, and all the dazzing light Of glory faded from my sight : The statesman's code, the conqueror's boa-Culture and creed and crown were lost The fair, fallacious, fiendish guise Of custom fell before my eyes, Retouched with God's own sight to sean No black, up white, no bond, no free All haes, all states alike to me; But man' man! MAS! and God ner : Gad over all I saw his land

Uphold the weak in every land, And smite the oppressor in his ire With lightning-bail and showers of fire He chained old Osean's forming flood He led Euphrates' conscious tide From Babylon's doomed and damning pride: He sent the Persian madness home He humbled Carrieges bumbled to And haried, with one indignant breatly The Armada's power to seem and deat! He led the lex from Ezypt's brick.

And Babyton's stone pits, dark and this! He led the Fork from Alto's mines To empire where the Bosphous shine the left the North's barbarian hordes To rule their plunderers, Rome's proud lands; He saved the weak, but smote the strong Till this I read through all earth's past THE SLAVE AT FIRST IS KING AT LAST

But, still I saw one meck, dumb race The prev of every Nimrod's chase. s mysterious, unknown land Stood like a statue dim but grand Grand in a suffering sublime Reft of her children, reft of light, Huge, belpless, hopeless, robed in night I saw her ancient, awful form Rise dark toward heaven amid the storm And heard her untranslated erv

Crash fell the (hunderbolt! The glare Of lightnings burned the sulphurous air Not idle bolts of mythic Jove, But God's own answer from above ! I woke Hill, valley, prairie, flood, One sea of blood! One sea of blood It stained the land, the sea, the sky It stained the eternal stars on high O God of Peace! O God of War! I knew what for ! I knew what for

ONE DEAD IN EVERY HOUSE!! O land Planted and dressed by God's own hand In lightning chariots, augel Iriven! O statesmen, clad with trust divine! Read! Read! O read this awful sign The stare! Aye, brother of our blood Offspring, heir, image once of God! Sou! flesh! like His who died to saye!

IT IS THE SLAVE! IT IS THE SLAVE! But hark! Rejoice! REJOICE! REJOICE A voice, a solemu, sovereign voice Be free' BE FREE FOREVER FREE Shout! Shout! Ring bells! Let bonfires flame Roll on the authem of the free, Till it shall sweep in strength sublime The breadth of earth, the length of time

Of praise along the heavenly shore! "The promise must be kept!" Amen! "The promise must be kept!" Thank God! Our virtue thrives beneath his rod! "The promise SHALL be kept." Again Let million freemen shout "Amen! Shall slavery drench this land in gara! And, though all earth, all hell combine We'll trust in Him whose sword ne'er slept And swear, "THE PROMISE SHALL BE KEPT

The war-cloud lifts. The future smiles Like ocean round his tropic isles. From many a heart, but not in vain. Soon as the nation's heart is broke God stays at once th' avenging stroke Soon as, in spite of pride and pelf. We love our neighbor as ourself, And practice what we've preached so long, That instant in the right we're strong, For man is man, when God is God.

Once more I see-it is no dream-A light from heaven on Afric beam And all her dim and giant height Her children, in a Christian clime, Grow great and wise and good with time. And give their gold, their life, their love To bear her tidings from above.

the national Festival of Liberty, celebrated by the Greek states in honor of Zeus Eleutherios—Jupiter the Deliverer—after the battle of Platea, for their dereding the "State right" of reducing the "Sover-liberty. Syracuse also celebrated an eleutheria in

WHOLE NO. 199.

Christ, and the Christian's light and love; Till, nobler, purer than of yore, America and Afric stand And praise Jehovah, hand in hand.

THE FREE-STATE MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA.

Interesting statement by the Free State Committee.

A meeting of prominent gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity was held on Wednesday to hear a statement from Alfred Jervis, agent of the "Free State General Committee of Louisiana," and to onsider what action should be taken in aid of the efforts of that committee to restore Louisiana to the Union as a free State, by the action of her people. Theophilus Parsons was chosen president, and John S. Blatchford, secretary.

Mr. Jervis began by referring to the anoma lous condition of New Orleans when General Butler arrived in that city. There was a great Union feeling, but it had been suppressed. Prominent Union men had been escorted across the lines, while those of less influence who dared to ling out, and moved a series of resolutions fully express their opinions were imprisoned or hanged. He knew only thirteen Union men at that time upon whom he could rely. The remainder of the Union strength did not dure to show itself. Under these circumstances the Union associations were formed, and the members were necessarily strangers to one another.

These associations spread very rapidly in New Orleans, through all the municipalities. In sixty days the members numbered two thousand five hundred. But the question of anti-slavery was not mooted. It soon began to be found that the rebellion could not be destroyed without eradicating slavery, and that Louisiana could be restored to the Union only as a free State. Accordingly, the speaker, with a few others, set about remodelling the associations upon the anti-slavery and free state basis. This movement mewith great success, so that in two months more than three thousand men were upon the rolls. Those union men who went for reconstructing and had their headquarters in Canal Street. They were rich, and consisted chiefly of planters. "The Free State Associations are increasing in

other parts of Louisiana. Agents are sent from New Orleans, and secret meetings are first held in different parishes, and when the organization is sufficiently strong the cloak of secrecy is thrown off. Each association, after reaching a certain strength, is entitled to a delegate in the Free State Committee of Louisiana. This has now stitutions under the Government, any institution sixty four members. The intention of the con-mittee (after it fairly represents the popular give way for the preservation of the Government roice of the state) is to call a convention for the Institutions must not rise above the Government formation of a constitution prohibiting slavery | legitations are tolerated for a one, they are unforever. Mr. Jervis stated, subsequently, in a diard; they are subject to change or they di that if the means could be procured that were ne-cessary, Louisiana would be in the Union a free ple. We had a United States Bank and we had

do is done through the military government General Banks carefully examined the constituentire approval. President Lincola has urged immediate and vigorous action by these societies. and Secretary Chase had written a letter, warmly | the time has come, when the press is unmuzzledapproving of their course.

the first of the present month.

conscription has been enforced in some sections of the State. There are not probably 25,000 quarter of a dollar a dozen. [Laughter] Being free State associations alreads have free State associations already have more than the funeral obsequies. Now is this the time to one tenth of the number of votes east in 1860, and dispute of this great question. It is a great question one-quarter to one-third of the whole number of votes east in 1860, and one which must be settled upon the

Banks assumed sway, a few of them not at a hotel in New Orleans, and, pretending to spea for the whole community endeavored to take the state back again into the Union wish a slaveholding constitution. They sent representatives to Washington to mislead President Lincoln as to the real opinion of the white citizens of Louisiana.

"Mr. Jervis gave a very interesting account of the means used by the Free State associations to indestripate the reary with anti-clavary like destroyed. The Union and the Constitution in the restriction of the Constitution of the white citizens of Louisiana.

indoctrinate the poor whites with anti-slavery her destroyed. The Union and the Constitution sentiments. With regard to the women of New Orleans—whom General Entler taught such a slaves that I bought with my own money—money them is now strongly for the Union and anti-sla

The singular facts were mentioned that there are two thousand three hundred and forty registered enemies of he United States in New Or leans. Twenty in hundred firemen of that city are on their parale, and the head of the fire d partment is a registered enemy of the country

WELCH COLONY IN NORTHERN MIS-SOURI.

On the line of the Hannibal and St Joseph Rail-Road

On Wednesday Evening a preliminary meeting

of the friends of the above movement took place at Eli Thaver's office, No. 1 Park Place, corner of Broadway. The Hon, Eli, Thayer was elected Chairman, and E. A. Jones Secretary protein The chairman stated the object of the meeting and entered very fully into the merits of colonization generally. The Secretary read letters from William Goodell, Editor of the Principia and Daniel L. Jones, President of the St. David's Benevolent Society, expressive of their regret at at not being able to be present, and speaking in encouraging and hopeful terms of the enterprize conducted by & M. & W. E. Jones. Mr. Goodell concludes thus: "I will avail myself of the opportunity of assuring you of my deep and unabated interest in the enterprize, and of my confi dent hope and expectation, that it will prove suc cessful-a lasting benefit, alike to the settlers and their posterity, and to that important section of the country." The President of St. David's says: "It would afford me great pleasure to attend your meeting this evening, but as I am quite unwell, I hope you will excuse me although my heart is with you in your movement; I trust that success will attend you in your great undertaking of es tablishing a Welch Colony in the State of Missouri."

W. B. Jones stated the progress of the scheme of establishing this Colony, and gave an account of his tour through the northern part of Missouri, in company with his associate, J. Mather Jones. He also said they had received great encouragement from Welshmen in this State, Wisconsin, Obio, Pennsylvania, &c. The first colonists will move early in the spring, arrangements being made to receive them in comfort. J. Mather Jones, exhibited specimens of some of the pro- ance of remunerative labor in that luxuriant and ductions of the State, such as coal, cotton, tobacco, walnuts, butternuts, corn, and wheat, which elicited considerable interest. The various specimens were highly commended.

J. W. Jones, Editor of y Drych (Mirror) Welsh newspaper, gave an interesting account of the Welsh settlements in different States, claiming for them that they were among our best citizens, Because and would be found maintaining the integrity of and would be found maintaining the integrity of names of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters the republic in our Armies, although they had of Abolitionists, Republicaus and Democrats, who not designated themselves as constituting any special company, corps, or brigade. They aimed only at being good citizens and performing their duties as such. Mr. Jones also referred to his entertain but one opinion on the question of emancipation. The families of statesman and professional men, those who create correct public sentiment with their pens, and those who sustain it with their swords, are represented on the petition. special company, corps, or brigade. They simed

CONTINGENT FUND---\$10,000. The pressing calls for the Principla from the

army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we feel that there are thousands, who, if they knew it would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the Perscieta. Send in your orders to the

J. W. Alden, Box 4.381, New York

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to

whom liberal commission will be paid to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or address by mail, J. W. Alden, Box 4381, N. Y.

recent tour through Wales, and said the Welsh people were ripe, for emigration; and as regards Missouri, now that the curse of slavery is sure to be removed from there, the only impediment in the way of success no longer remains. Since his return home, he had received several letters, making inquiries in regard to the Welsh Colony movement, his correspondents entering into the interest of the enterprize with much enthusiasm He referred to a letter received from St. Louis, where there are two thousand Welshmen, and in which the writer mentioned the interesting fact that they were about to open a Welsh Church there. Mr. Evan Griffith expressed his cordial concurrence in the movement which his friends J. M. & W. B. Jones were so successfully carry approving of the same and calling upon his cour trymen to co-operate in the movement. The meet ing then adjourned.

We had almost omitted to say that Mr. J. W Jones, Editor of the Welsh Paper, pointed to a friend of his on the right, who had, for many years paid \$5000 a year rest for a Farm in Wales. and it was as much as he could do with economy and industry, very often, to raise the means to pay the landlord when the rent became due. He intends now to buy a form for himself, like so many more of his countrymen. In this he acre with wisdom, undoubtedly. (Com)

GOV. ANDY JOHNSON ON SLAVERY.

on the 8th of January, made some very pertinent and practicable remarks on the state of the counire. We give a few extracts below, to show the change in public entiment on the slavery ques

The people made the Government, and it must remain under the control of the people Government being under the people, and the in-State before one hundred and twenty days from a Jackson, who hated aristocracy in any shape whether in slaves or money. He crushed it. All mout of the United States. Before the Rebellion we could discuss all institutions, all subjects, all me dired speak, or write, or print, except on the side of the slave aristocracy. Now, thank God, when the press can discuss this and all other great principle of human freedom; not by Alash thouses in the North, nor by Secessionists in the But it is the object of the free state men to make their movement a popular one embracing a large najority of the people. The planters took the state out of the main without the permission of the mass of voters, and as soon as General Banks assumed sway, a few of them not at a color to be voted in the way, to include the Northburst of them as to be restored. The great law is refer to its now at work, and negroes and all thing clse which may be in the way, to include the Northburst of the mass of voters.

> earned by myself, a quarter of a dollar at a time They were confiscated and sold; yet two of them here to me. I hired them-made a bargain with them for their labor—and thus recognized their freedom. And I find they do better than when they where slaves. Now, if any of you are slavevuers, I advise you to go and do likewise, while on have the chance. Hire your negroes to work or you, and you will find they will do better labor for you than when they were slaves. By the great center of civilization of the arts and sciences, and of true religion. Time was when the tide of engigration ran westward; the time will soon be when it will run southward. Let us Tis madness. Let it go on with its great mis

THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.

We read in a letter from the Hague : "The last news received from the Daten colons Surinam reports a most favorable development of the recently inaugurated policy of emancipa-tion. The freed slaves have concluded contracts with the government and with private planters, and the discontents which arose from the obsti nacy of the latter have been suppressed by the ment in regard to the wages for plantation labor Last week, too, a very important treaty was concluded between the American and Netherlands governments, by which it is arranged the colonial thorities of Surinam shall receive such of the mancipated American slaves as shall be willing o work on their plantations. To these the Amerian government will afford considerable facilities or emigrating to the Dutch West India posses sions, where they will be cordially welcomed, the great difficulty with the planters being that of finding such laborers as are required for develop-

Grinam.
"Two thousand plantation laborers had already seen induced to leave Demerara, in consequence of the higher wages offered in the Datch settle-ment, while a decided improvement has taken place in the market value of the sugar plantations.
t is inferred that a very large number of the freed slaves of the southern States of America will avail themselves of the facilities offered them to make engagements with the Dutch planters. Such, indeed, is the extent of territory in Surinam awaiting cultivation that were all the slaves in facilities now offered them they would find aband progressive settlement."-Post.

about forwarding their petition for the emanci-pation of all persons of African descent held to involuntary servitude. The petition contains more than one hundred thousand signatures of persons residents of different States, representing every phase of social life, every party in politics, and every sect in religion. The roll contains the NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA Association, at their a ijournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trestees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 101 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire, GEO. B. CHEEVER, 1

WILLIAM GOODFILL J. W. ALDEN.

LINVARD GILBERT

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRINCIPIA.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Principle Association, the Publisher was authors ized to enlarge the PRINCIPIA, as soon as the balance of five thousand dollars of the stock shall have been subscribed, and a sufficient amount of advertising patronage secured, to make it safe to incur the additional expense. On canvas eng and local agents are requested to make his date. The price of the enlarged paper will be the same, viz. \$2.00 in advance, to all subscribers receiving it by mail, and 50 cm, addition

and Treas'r of Prin. Also.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

published at 101 William St. N. Y. It is soon to be enlarged to the size of the Independent. consisting as its name indicates. Its religion in a few years. Instead, therefore of sayingsame religion, and the constitution as our letters it. It reviews the take position of friends and faces with equal courtesy, faithfulness and independence. It challenges the world to controver as positions, and no one can thoroughly post timeself in newspaper literature without the

Address the publisher, J. W. Alden. Box 43st, New York.

Any of our exchanges who will give the above three insertions, shall be entitled to the same amount of advertising in the Principia. J. W. Alden Publisher.

THE ORDER OF GEN. BUTLER.

The Order of Gen Butler (Number 46) of December 5th, 1863, which appeared on the first form of a neat pampilet, apparently printed for question whether or no a negre is to be regarded

We devoted two of our editorials last wask, to termined, in Gen. Butler a Department, though

ment of the Government, to supply that important and toth classes, thus assimulated, will be dedesideratum, in our national policy. Though it could, of course, attempt or propose nothing beyoud the limits of his own military command, it is an experiment, that, so far as it comes to the public notice, cannot fail to rivet the public at-Butler deserves the thanks of the country. "Gire us a policy" has long been the demand of the loval public. This order of Gen. Butler can hardly Lai to fix the attention of the Government to this

Like Fremont's Proclamation, whether approved or disapproved, it will notify the President, and all others concerned, that something, in that direction has got to be done, and the corner it can be wisely done, the better.

II. In the second place, the earnestly loyal people, throughout the country, we doubt not, will spontaneously agree with us that the animas, the spirit, the design, the general features, and the immediate probable effects and tendencies of this order of Gen. Butler, are heart-cheering and encouraging, calling for devout thanksgivings to God, as well as hearty approvals of the earnest Commander, whose humanity and patriotism have impelled him to a step so important and so beneficial. We notice, under this head, a number of particulars.

1. The order recognizes the manhood of the negro, his rightful claims to protection, and the duty of the Government to extend to him that protection. It does this, without making any distinction between the portions of the states coming under the operation of the President's Emanci pating Proclamation, and the portions exempted from it. The people, we are satisfied, will heartily approve of this, and should the Executive or any other Department of the Government demur at it, or undertake to render it ineffectual, the attempt will elicit the rebukes of an intelligent, free, and rapidly progressive people.

2. It recognizes the existence of flagrant abuses in the "management of negro affairs;" and unsparingly applies the remedy. Another mark of progress, and element of popular favor.

3. It greets, with friendly recognition, the "re ligious, benevolent, and humane" efforts now making, for "giving to the negroes secular and religious instructions? and therefore it peremu torily orders that every officer and soldier shall treat "persons who have come into the Depart ment," for such purposes, "with the utmost re spect, and aid them, by all proper means." Thi order was a timely and needful one, as is well known to all who have been conversant with the Missionary and Educational operations in that Military Department. This measure, we are confident, will be acceptable to the authorities at Washington, who, we are happy to know, have all along regarded those truly benevolent and christian enterprizes with marked favor, and afforded facilities to those engaged in them.

Other particulars might be specified. Suffice | the rebellion should have been subdued; the marks of a most sincere, earnest, considerate, sodue justice to all classes, as also to facilitate their needy return to the protection and the duties of of feudalism. American citizens, under the Constitution of their

Having said thus much in praise of this importat document, it may appear ungracious or out of principles they promulgate, and the precedents place to suggest criticisms of any portion of it. they establish We hesifate to do so. Yet our admiration of it, as a whole, constrains and should qualify us to point out, if there be occasion, any defects which may have crept into it. The better and the more important it is, and the more worthy of general mitation and adoption throughout the whole country, the more important is it, that, at every point, it should be guarded against abuses Gen Butler has, himself, made such marked progress,

within three years past that we should do him injustice to suppose him incapable or unwilling o make further progress, still, if there be room for it. It would be well nigh miraculous if, on entering such a new and unexplored moral waste the first marked trees for the high-way, should not in some places, need to be changed

It is on but one single point that we would ad centure, with diffidence, to suggest an alteration : not so much, perhaps, to the details (of the precise import of which we are not quite certain.) as to the principle that appears to be involved. Principles, like precedents, (as lawyers like Gen. Batler well know) require to be very cautiously admitted, lest present exigencies should lead us to imperil fature consequences The paragraph which we would have reconsidered is the follow

XI. In consideration of the ignorance and help lessness of the negroes, arising from the condition in which they have been heretofore held, it beomes nece sary that the Government should exereise more and poculiar care and protection over them than over its white citizens, accustomed to self-control and self-support, so that their sustenance may be assured, their rights respected, their helplessaes protected, and their wrongs redressed; and that there be one system of management of neero affairs.

In our last issue, we considered " THE CAPAC THE OF THE PREEDMEN," and farnished some illustrative facts in evidence of the general shrewdness, forecaste, industry and providence of the negroes, in the matter of self-direction and selfsupport, whenever the apportunity is afforded them. We could fill page after page of the Principia, week after week, with similar facts gathered from different states of this Union, as well as from the West India Islands, Volume of testimonies on the subject have appeared with-"In consequence of the ignorance and helples ness of the negroes" No. &c., we could have wished that Gen. Latter had said-In conce quence of the habits of the whites of this country to oppress, annoy and impede the progress of the negroes' &c.-This would have been the truthful statement of the facts, and would have illustrated the principles that should underlie our "one su tem, for the management of segre affair-The rights claimed by Jefferson for all men, as "the foundation of republican government"-"the right of every citizen in his person and property and in their management," this and nothing short

system of supervision of the negroes, provided for in articles XI, and XII of Gen. Butler's order, in cludes, sufficiently the protection of this vita right of self-management, or does not, in effect, supercede it, we are not quite certain. That is page of last week's Principia, has we trust, been atthe point to be considered. Much may depend "a foreible propagatelist of emancipation, even appeared references to it and state- ing his own concerns a nees, by this order, unde ments concerning it, in some of the papers. We the same supervision said the fiberated slaves. received the copy from which we printed, in the In the same connection it is to senaticed that the a slave or a froeman is still a question to be de-

of it, is what the negro needs, and no "protection

is adequate which falls short of it. Whether the

a presentation of our own views of the important the presumption, in the absence of contrary proof, topies on which the order of Gen. Butler was in the presnaption, in the absence of contrary productionies on which the order of Gen. Butler was founded, but without any direct review of the the bye, the immediate pressing necessary of an document itself. That tak we now undertakes Act of universal carancipation, in order to the after a deliberate survey of the whole ground. All practical benefits of any such military order I. In the first place, we may not forbear the as the one before us]. The danger here, is, that remark that Gen. Patier has, in this order, inquising the slave out of chattelhood into gurated a new era, and an era of munifiest progerated a new era, and no crack district in bonnian receden, yet make the supervisions or in "the management of negeo affairs." It white men, at the same time putting the previous presents the country, in fact, with the very first ly free colored population under the same superpublic attempt of any officer of the Government. vision, the latter will be sensibly depressed, of any Military Commander, or of any Depart- while the former are but in a degree elevated, barred from rising to the full enjoyment of the

position which Cod's providence and the existen-

The abolition of slavery, in some form, naminal at least, appears now to be determined upon. tention, and, so far as approved, suggest a policy The next danger is that the liberation will lack for other Military Departments, and, through the the completeness and thoroughness, essential to secure its reality and permanence. The lessons of history, philosophy, and religion should not be disregarded. Abolition in the northern States has been but partial, by being marred with disabilities and class legislations against the blacks keeping them in a degraded condition, and for nishing pro-slavery men with arguments against conncipation and in favor of a return to slave-

> So also in the British West Indies, under the apprenticeship. So also with the abuses of the Cooley system there, arming CARLALE and the London Times with argaments for the re-easlavement of the negroes, and requiring the ceaseless vigilance of British Christians and Philanthropists to prevent the virtual enslavement of the Coolies : producing also in England, that pro-lavery reection that had almost linked the British Government with the fortunes of the rebel slave mongers of America-a frightful precipies, from which the civilization of the age has, but yesterday, had its hair breadth escape.

It was by a similar mistake, on the part of the good Las Casas, who procured, as he honestly hought, the introduction of Africans as free la overs into the Caribbean Islands, for the relief of the poor native Caribs, almost annihilated by the rigors of their forced servitude, that he bebecame the unconscious founder of African slave-

ry! The Africans, first placed under a paternal upervision, which was intended to have been mild and quite temporary, become enslaved, with their posterity, from age to age!

No hallacination respecting slavery is more unaccountable or more lamentable than that which assumes that it can be given a death blow short of absolute extinction, that will secure its gradual decline and disappearance-unless it be the kindred delusion that mere release from chattelhood, without the fall enjoyment of self-direction, landed property, and political rights, can afford security against a return to slavery, in some

Not many months since, we were offered for publication, an elaborate and well digested plan, is turning; and upon which it is decided. Scarce-king advantage of the political excitements got by an educated military gentleman, for the per- ly a vote is taken in Congress that is not affect- ten up here by their northern "friends" and symmanent military settlement and occupancy, under

* Abolitionists will remember that one of the strongest arguments of southern slaveholders against the abolition of slavery has been that the free colored people of the North, under the legal and social disabilities to which they are sub-jected, are kept in a degraded condition, little better than slavery, or as they contend, much worse, depriving them of the care of masters, without permitting them to take care of them-

to say that the document, everywhere, bears blacks to be under the control of white officers. The plan was plausibly presented, but on examilicitous, and pains-taking desire to benefit the nation, we were convinced that, though under people of color and to promote the best interests the name of liberation, and honestly intended as of the inhabitants of the Department, rendering such, its ultimate result would be a despotism similar to that of Northern Europe, in the days

It is in the light of facts and considerations like these, that we ask Gen. Butler, and all other friends of buman freedom, to be careful of the

PROFFERED GUARANTY To Spain, by America, of Cuban Slavery.

At a time when we are so confidently assured y those in high places, of the speedy downfall of the slavemonger's rebellion, it is humiliating is well as painful to be compelled to record so disgraceful a fact as an overture, on the part of our own Government, to a second rate European power, for the purchase of its non-interference on behalf of the rebels. Especially is it humiliating and paintul to witness such an overture, in the form of a bribe, offering our national guar-

anty to the continuance of the crime and curse of slavery abroad, on condition that no assistnce shall be given to the slaveholder's rebellion, against which we are contending, at home The fact, however, is officially before us, and we cannot regard it consistent with our tidelity, to appress it or to pass over it lightly, nor with ut solemn protest.

In the "Diplomatic Correspondence," "submited to Congress in printed form," as in part pubashed in the N. Y. Tribune of Wednesday, Jan. 20, we find the following paragraph.

SPAIN.

Mr. Seward to Charge d'Affaires Perry, September 1865, says: "The President is pleased with the surance from the Marquis de Miraflores, that the ithholding recognition from the insurgents. After stating that Mr. Perry has not erred in bringg to the knowledge of the Marquis the bearing of e present civil war upon the question of slavery, at one as well as abroad, Mr. Seward says:

elf, whether the continued enjoyment of Cuba with surgents, which would be an act hostile to nited States, than by the policy of cordial fries loward the United States, which has induced for sixty years to respect that occupation them-

The United States Government is not a forcible gandist of emancipation even at home, although lovernment an armed propagandist of emancing ainly could not, if assailed by any foreign slavevery maintained by a foreign army, than i

So then, while claiming the sympathy of Chrisians, philanthropists, and republicans, in Euone in our contest with the Slave Power that breatens to overturn our free institutions, we rouching at the feet of the pro-slavery Spanish Monarchy assuring the despot that occupie the throne, of our readiness to continue, in peretnity, our sixty year's respect for its "enjoy ent of Cuba with slavery," -"insisting upon it specied by all other nations," provided his tholic Majesty will graciously abstain from rendering aid and as istance to the Confederacy

In further assurance of this, Mr. Seward, or as a stern military necessity, it need not be

the world that our struczle (as our enemies in for principle, nor for human liberty, he could not ve devised a more forcible namner of express

THE CORE OF THE DIFFICULTY. How great practical questions are

There are renewed complaints from Kentucky not the rights of emancipated slaves under the arded by the officers of that State "The jails Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia slaves," who, they slaves in law, their masters are Rebels, probably serving in the Rebel army. The existing statutes of Kentucky, make this crime gainst humanity legal, but we desire to know by the United States military authorities, barged with the enforcement of the United ates laws in Kontucky, look idly on such proedings. They have the remedy in their own hands. If they neglect to apply it, let Congress intervene.—N. Y. Tribune.

How is this? Is'nt Kentucky a "sovereign such, expressly exempted by the President, from the operation of his Proclamation? Has it not a constitutional right" like every other "loval everybody within its geographical limits, without any interference from the Federal Government? Is not the Tribune, and are not the Pres ident and Congress pledged against interference with slavery in the loyal States, as unwarrantable and unconstitutional?

The affirmative of all this, the Tribune is pe istently teaching, and, on the ground of it, has een maintaining that even the rebel States themselves, notwithstanding the "President's Proclamation," will be at liberty, under the Constitution, as soon as the war is over, and the Union reconstructed, to re-enact their Slave

When "Alabama, Missiesippi and Georgia slaves" emigrate to Kentucky, are they not under Kentucky legislation? And if its "statutes." as the Tribune holds, can make "this crime against humanity legal," what constitutional rights, (on the theories of the Tribune), have "the United States Military Authorities" to interfere? How does "the President's Proclamation" bind, or even authorize them to do so?

And how can "Congress intervene?" Nothing can be more evident than that the nfamous outrages of which the Tribune complains, are tolerated by the Government, in its Military, Executive, and Legislative Departments, simply because those Departments are fettered by the theories of the Constitution main- the time. tained by the Tribune.

step, it is seen to be the very pivot upon which

ving the people!

"PRETENDED ABOLITIONISM."

Our attention has just now been called to a paragraph in the N. Y. Independent of Jan. 7. in which "OUR FRIENDS IN FRANCE," who are there named, are referred to, with evident satisfaction and approbation, as having 'deprecated the pretended abolitionism which still defames the North on the ground that slavery is still allowed to exist in the border States

Now, if the Principia had stigmatised as "pre tended abolitionism" the abolitionism that pro claims abolition in the States beyond the reach of our armies, and wherein the President himself, or the eye, and after the threat of the proclamation, declared his belief that it would be but the "Pope's bull against the Comet," while neglect ing to proclaim abolition in the border States where the power of making it effectual was un deniable-the Principia, in such a case, would of American slavery, carrying with it the pillars doubtless have been regarded "defamatory" and abusive. But when the Independent stigmatize as "pretended abolitionism," the demand that slavery shall be impartially abolished in all the States under the authority of the Constitution alike, (including those which, from their proximity to the seat of Government, and from the pres ence of its armies, are most easily reached, and where slavery exists only by the National sufferance,)we suppose this will be considered altogeth er reasonable and charitable, free from everything minst and "defamatory."

Well: We can afford to wait. We have wit nessed great changes of public sentiment within a year or two, and may perhaps live to witness more. If not, we can appeal to posterity, and to a still higher tribunal. The day is coming when there will be a just decision, with no dissenting voices. God knows, and all the universe will yet know the truth, on this subject-will know who has honestly interpreted our Constitution and who "having men's persons in admiration because of advantage," have wilfully or igno rantly "defamed" it, and their fathers ;-will know whether God's commandment in his Holy Word, or whether man-made Constitutions, how- mob against Mr. Bailey, in which they say, ever expounded, is paramount- will know wheth er military necessity, which authorizes obedi ence to God in the one case, fails to authorize i in the other-will know whether Jehovah and his Messiah are to crush out this world's rebel lion, or are to be crushed down by it. It will be known then, whether the refusal for successive generations, "to break every yoke, and let the vp pressed go free," be an evidence of Christian fidelity and sublime magnanimity and forbearance. to be greeted with "Weil done, good and faith ful servant" - or whether it will call for the rebuke, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ve did it not unto Who are guilty of "pretended abolition ism" and are "defamers" of their country, and its institutions, will be known and understood

Till then, the advocates of immediate, impartial, and miversal justice and freedom, can af-

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE POPE.

If anything could create a laugh under the ribs of death, in the lower regions, it must be to during the French Revolutionary was

All the fiends that damed be Clapped their hands and danced in glee. They laughed to hear hell's burning rafters

Unwillingly re-echo laughters. There must be such a weat of most diabolical conspiracy over inspired by and son of perdition, addressing the Pope as the port and Mr. Secretary Chase, by Hon.

divine protection!"

And on the other side, to see the Pope addresvis,a- the Illustrious and Honorable President and imploring Almighty God to perpetuate the friend ship between himself, the Pope, and the said Jeff. Davis, President of the slave breeding, buying, and selling Confederacy of America, "Hius trious and Honorable President, salutation. We at the same beseech the God of mercy and pity to shed abroad upon you the light of his grace Kentucky," says a Washington dispatch of and to attach you to us by a perfect friend-ship ! berday to The Times, "are crammed with Pius and Jeff, Jeff, and Pius! Par nobile fra trum! Given, on the one side, piety and piracy. certised, and are subsequently sold, for non-pay- on the other, picty and blasphemy, and both nent of jail fees. These negroes are free-were | equations playing into each others hands through

vail? Will the friendship be eternal? The country has heard something about "Th Pope's bull against the comet." Is this the pice nomenon of which President Lincoln seems to have had a presentiment? If so, the inefficac attributed to it need not be a matter of discouragement to us. As to Jeff, Davis, he evidently State?" Is it it a "loyal State?" Is it not, as prefers the Pope's Buil to John Built. Brother Jonathan, we trust, will have no dread of taking the Pope's Bull by the horns. It may yet prov to be an Irish Bull-a blander, revealing affini State in this Union," to "determine the status" of ties and secrets that a subtler Jesuitism would

THE JULY RIOTERS.

Many have been puzzled to learn why the New York riots against the draft, so readily ran into assaults upon houses, and pillaging and plunder ing. It has been common to charge that feature exclusively upon the low Irish. The following item from the N. Y. Ecening Post, indicates an additional element and source of the mischief: Some of our contemporaries ask who is "Trow bridge," whose letters from New York on block ade-running, were recently captured and pul-

annually to buy slaves for the Georgia market In that way, he made a fortune and became what is called by northern snobs, a "southern gentle-man." He has been out of the negro trading

business for some years.
Soutter, who is mentioned in the letters, wa formerly Vice-President of a New York Insurance Company, of which one of the Lamars was President. Dart was formerly a hatter in this

city. Dow was a mining agent in Tennessee. There are hundreds of such vagabonds a these in this city, looking out for an opportunity this class had more to do, then was suspected at

Thus far the Post. Nothing could be more The Constitutional Question is here seen to be natural than that negro-drivers, negro-traders. no idle abstraction. Every day, and at every and other "southern gentlemen" educated in hab its of subsisting upon the unpaid hire of the laevery practical question or proposed measure, borer, should flock to such a city as this, and taed by it. The President's Proclamation, by the pathizers, embrace opportunities of plundering military rule, of the entire southern country, after Tribune's own showing, is a dead letter in Ken- the hated Yankees, whose wealth is acquired by tucky. And very evidently it is so because labor. This city, at the present time, is said to be neither the Military, Executive, or Legislative crowded with Southerners. Many of them now Constitution against the "State right" of enshcovertly secessionists, and of these, are the

Our citizens, especially our police (if Gov. seymour will graciously permit them), should keep a sharp lookout for them, discriminating carefully between the loyal and the disloyal, the law abiding and the law breakers. If you hear

a Southerner apologizing for slavery, or railing against the abolitionists, or see him assoclating with our copperheads, keep a watchful eve on him

No doubt it would have better suited the purposes of the political instigators of the July riots, f they could have directed them more exclusively against Government officials, Government property, the Post Office, the Custom House, the Navy Yard, and Fort Lafayette, and turned them over to Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, but their rank and file were more interested in private plunderthan in political revolutions. Hence the failure

Wm. S. Bailey, of The Kentucky Free South.-Uaving already commended Mr. Bailey and his paper to the patronage of the friends of freedom, we take pleasure in publishing the following testimonials in their favor.

BOSTON, Dec. 26th 1863. It gives me pleasure to say that in my opinion THE FREE SOUTH, while it was published by William Shreve Bailey, at Newport, Ky., was, of great service in awakening non slaveholders to a sense of the abominations and fatal influence of the system of slavery, which was overwhelming them. I regard the re-establishment of such paper, under an editor so peculiarly and admirably adapted for conducting it as Mr. Bailey, at the present time, as likely to create an important instrument for rooting out the last remains of slavery, and of the public opinion which sustains the institution, and for promoting education, virtue, and loyality, wherever it reaches. Jour A ARDERS

Boston, Dec. 26th 1863. I heartily concur in the views of Gov. Andrew and hope Mr. Bailey will succeed in re-establish

In the same connection, it may be well to say that we have seen a testimonial signed by 231 citizens of Newport, Ky., given soon after the "Mr. Bailey has resided in Newport some fifteen or twenty years, and has always been re-

garded as a peaceable, law abiding citizen, moral and upright in his dealings The War Power and the Supreme Court - On Wednesday Evening of last week a Lecture was delivered in the Church of

The Atlantic Monthly for February diers the following list of articles: Genius, J. Brownlee Brown; My Brother and I. by J. Trowbridge; A Half Life and Half a Life, by Miss E. H. Appleton; On the Relation of Art | Nature, by J. Effot Cabot: Snow by Mrs. El-Nature, by J. Eliot Cabot; Snow, by Mrs. Elizabeth Akers; House and Home Papers, by Harriet Beecher Stowe : The Convultionists of Medard, by Robert Dale Owen; Presence, by Alice Cary: Glacical Period, by Louis Agassiz: Bryant, by George S. Hillard; Annesley Hall and Newstead Abbey, by Mrs. Waterson: The Last Charge, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; North era Invasions by Edward Everett Hale.

The Portrait Monthly of the New ce the illustrious heads of the two greatest and | York Hitstrated News, for February cor most infernal rebellions against God and man, tains portraits of Gov. Frank P. Blair Jr., Col. publicly praying the Almighty for His divine Dwight Morris, Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, Col B. L. blessing upon each other. The poet Coleridge, Trafford, Bishop Odenheisser, Gen. John M in his tremendous Eclogue of Fire, Famine, and Palmer, W.o. C. Bryant, Gen. Rosseau, Gen. H. Slaughter, says that on one political occasion V. Van Cleve, Col Frank Howe, Jas. T. Brady Esq. Admiral Bailey, and Gen. Jas. B. Fry. with sketches of the lives of each. The Portrait Monthly also contains postry, tales, and a variety of interesting reading matter.

Satan upon earth, against freedom and rightcours income the enthronement of the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Treasury Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Treasury Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Treasury Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Treasury Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Treasury Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Treasury Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Man of Sin Nicholas Rowe, of London; The Roman in the Ro Venerable Sovereign Pontiff and his friend, "Your Holiness," and publicly imploring God's by Edward B. Freeland: Diary of Frances Krances. blessing upon him: "May the Lord preserve the days of your Holiness, and keep you under his divine protection!"

blessing upon him: "May the Lord preserve the days of your Holiness, and keep you under his divine protection!" Successful? by Richard B. Kimbail; The Andes, by William G. Dix; National Friendships; North sing the Arch-rebel traitor and pirate Jeff. Da. and South, by Charles Wm. Butler; Literary Notices : Editor's Table

Bounties to Colored Soldiers.-Read the debates in Congress, in this day's Principia Is there any good reason why bounties to soldiers should be made to depend on the color of their skins? if so what is it?

Is there any good reason why bounties to freedmen should be paid to their late masters-not to the medices? If so, what is it?

Raffling at Fairs .- Some of our papers. we see are debating the propriety of raffling at fairs; and clergymen, we are told, are to be found on opposite sides of the question. The case seems obvious enough. Railling is gambling, and is not only a violation of morality but of statutory exactment. The question of patronising Fairs | H. The outh of allegiance prescribed by the where rading is admitted, is likewise of easy! solution - Persons desirous of contributing to the benevolent objects of the Fair, can do so, quite as of voters in this election. Officers elected 1. effectually, and with less expense to themselves. by giving their mency directly to the object itself, as by attending the Fair. Great benevolent enterprises have been carried on, successfully. without having any Fairs at all, and perhaps will be hereafter. In the mean time, persons more studious of preserving a good conscience than of following the customs, can be accommodated, ple, and harmonize with the spirit of the age and take their choice.

Piracy in Chinese Waters -Recent ac counts from China represent that piracy is still prevalent in the Chinese waters. One letter says that no small vessel is safe even within twenty miles of Hong Kong. Ships wrecked on the Paracels or Pratas are stripped by Chinese junks, and the passengers and crews are simply brought in, because they are paid for it. On the 1st of August the British bark Parana left Macao, bound Europe, with a cargo of cassia. She was sud dealy attacked by Chinese pirates, the whole of the crew, sixteen in number, were killed, and the ship was burned. The pirates now seem to control all trade in native vessels, and it is said that all market produce coming to Hong Kong pays tribute to them.

William Cornell Jewett has turned up at the Forsyth House, Fort Erie, Canada West whence he indites a letter to the President, stating that the Marshals of New-York and Buffalo it is true, and says it is strange, "after Secretary Seward's assurance to his (Jewerr's) friends that his person was free, and the Secretary's cordial reception of him at the President's levee."

The Catholic Telegraph says, concernto turn an honest penny in various dubious pendence between Mr. Jefferson Davis and Pope Pius has been published. The Pope, like every ways. They were much excited with hopes of plunder last July, during the riots, with which one else is auxious for peace, but is no advocated to the control of the riots of the control of the riots of of rebellion at home or abroad. We know what

Items.-Dispatches from Memphis state that General Hurlbut had issued an order placing the commerce of the Mississippi exclusively under he control of the agents of the Treasury Department. General Sherman had returned to phis from Vicksburg. Re-enlistments are being rapidly pushed forward, nearly the entire Sixteenth army corps having volunteered. Twenty thousand of the Seventeenth corps have done the same, and it is reported that General Buckland will take the command. All is reported quiet at Vicksburg. General Hunter has arrived at Cairo. The government is advised of another plot of the rebels in Canada to attack Johnson's island. The Canada authorities are considerably exercised on the subject, and proper means have been taken to guard against any affair of the kind. The rebels in the vicinity of Port Hudson and Baton Rouge blockade-runners, pirates of the Chesapeake, are becoming quite beld, and their picket lines The Colored People of Cincinnati have raised nearly a thousand dollars for the fund of the Sanitary Fair, recently held there.

burglars, street robbers, rioters, incendiaries, are close to ours. An expedition was sent out by Gens. ULLMAN's and Cooke, to endeavor to cut off a force of 2,000 rebels, who were making a stand their pieket lines are close to ours. An expedition was sent out by Gens. ULLMAN's and Cooke, to endeavor to cut off a force of 2,000 rebels, who were making a stand about fifteen miles east of Port Hudson.

THE NEWS

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, JAN 23.

Deserters from the rebel ranks at reported coming in frequently and in large num bers, under the President's amnesty proclama tion. Much dissatisfaction exists relative to the Confederate conscription. Indeed, though 1 battles are being lost or won, the rebel govern ment seems to be daily losing ground. It is be coming more and more unpopular with the mas ses, while its "corner-stone" is gradually crumb-

North Carolina continues to exhibit res tiveness under the control of the Confederate Congress. The Conscription law has caused great excitement and indignation in the western portion of the State, where preparations to resist it are in progress. Public meetings are be ug held, some of which openly repudiate th Southern Confederacy, and favor a return to the Union. The Raleigh Standard, in high displeasure at the measures of the rebel government openly declares that

"The people of North Carolina will take thei own affairs into their own hands, and will proeed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and their privileges. They will not abmit to a military despotism. They will not submit to a military desponsion.

submit to the destruction of their rights, per sonal and civil, in this or any other war.

"If the independence of the Confederacy car

say what we know to be so. The Standard further remarks that

not be achieved by the strength of our population up to forty-five years of age, it is clear any reflecting mind, that it will not be done by placing in the army the few left, upon whose la-bor all are dependent for food. Without food, our present army must disband, and without food our helpless women and children must perish. Let the people speak out; write to t representatives in Congress; yea, hold meeting and remonstrate against those iniquitous schen o enslave and starve us. If you do not, silend will be construed into submission and approval of the chains that Congress are forging for us. We have too long implicitly trusted to such architects of ruin as Wigfall & Co., who are now for placing every man in the army, and all under the control of a Dictator."

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Newbern, says that information has reached there that a call has been issued, at Raleigh, for a State Convention, for the purpose of the Puritans, by E. GILBERT Esq., on the War seceding from the Confederacy. The writer says Power and the Supreme Court. It was an ad- that Gov. Vance and nearly every leading man mirable effort- eloquent, vigorous, comprehensive of North Carolina desires to return to the Union He adds :

"An army of 5,000 men, under Gen. Butler could march to Raleigh, take possession of the Capital, and free the State from the rule of trait rs, in one mouth's time. Such an army won receive an enthusiastic welcome there, and al ong the line of march. So may men wh

Tennessee. - Affairs are quiet in Gen. Grant's Department. Skirmishing in the vicinity of Knoxville is of frequent occurrence, but no important army movements are being made, nor is there immediate prospect of such. Two trains run daily, between Chattanooga and Nashville naking the trips in 19 hours.

Louisiana. - We have New Orleans dates o the loth. The town of Madisonville, on the ther side of Lake Pontchartrain, has been captured without resistance, and is now garrisoned by our forces. The new State Government, cook to be organized, is the principal topic of interest We give, in full, the proclamation of Gen. Banks authorizing an election for State officers, and a convention to revise the Constitution, as being a document of no little importance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. To the people of Louisiana :

I. In pursuance of authority vested in me by consultation with many representative men of different interests, being fully assured that more han a tenth of the population desire the earlies nvite the loyal citizens of the State, qualified to cote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescriber o assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz : L. Governor : H. Lientenant-Governor : HI.

Secretary of State: IV. Treasurer: V. Attorney-General: VI. Superintendent of Public Instruction: VII. Auditor of Public accounts: who shall, when elected, for the time being, and until der the Constitution and laws of Louisiana ex cept so much of the said Constitution and laws s recognize, regulate, or relate to Slaver which, being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are there fore and hereby declared to be inoperative and void. This proceeding is not intended to ignor the right of property existing prior to the rebe lion, nor to preclude the claim for compensation, of loyal citizens for losses sustained by enlistmeats or other authorized acts of the Govern-

President's Proclamation with the condition a fixed to the elective franchise by the Constitu tion of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification them will be duly installed in their offices of the fourth day of March, 1864.

III. The registration of voters, effected make the direction of the Military Governor and the several Union Associations, not in onsisten with the Proclamation or other orders of the President, are confirmed and approved. IV. In order that the organic raw of the State

may be made to conform to the will of the Pe-

is well as to maintain and preserve the ancie

andmarks of civil and religious liberty, an el-

on of delegates to a convention for the revisi he Constitution will be held on the first Mon lay of April, 1864. The basis of representation he number of delegates, and the details of eleion, will be announced in subsequent orders. V. Arrangements will be made for the earl election of members of Congress for the State VI. The fundamental law of the State is ma ial law. It is competent and just for the Gov ernment to surrender to the people, at the earli st possible moment, so much of military power s may be consistent with the success of mil tary operations; to prepare the way by promoand wise measures for the full restoration of t State to the Union, and its power to the people to restore their ancient and unsurpassed pr perity; to enlarge the scope of agricultural a ommercial industry, and to extend and confirm the dominion of rational liberty. It is not within human power to accomplish these results with-out some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. Problems of State, too complicated for the human mind, have been solved by the na tional cannon. In great civil convulsions, the grony of strife enters the souls of the innocen as well as the guilty. The Government is subect to the law of necessity, and must consult the condition of things, rather than the prefer ences of men, and if so be that its purposes are just and its measures wise, it has the right to demand that questions of personal interest and opinion shall be subordinate to the public good. When the national existence is at stake, and the liberties of the people in peril, faction is treason The methods herein proposed submit the whole question of government directly to the people—first, by the election of executive offiers faithful to the Union, to be followed by loyal representation in both Houses of Congress and then by a Convention which will confirm the action of the people, and recognize the principles of freedom in the organic law. This is the wish of the President. The anniversary of Washington's birth is a fit day for the commencement of so grand a work. The immorta Father of his Country was never guided by a

Louisiana, in the opening of her history, sealed the integrity of the Union by conducing upon the Government the Valley of the Mississippi. the Government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea, she far, 800 to 1,000. Three artillery companies are crowned a glorious struggle against the first also being raised. The whole number of volun-maritime Power of the world, by a victory un-teers since Oct. 10 may be stated at 6,000. In

admonitions!

surpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now announce to the world the coming restora-tion of the Union, in which the ages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the organization of a free government and her fam will be immortal. N. P. Banks, M. G. C.

The proclamation is received with considerable favor, though many citizens would prefer a revision of the Constitution previous to an election of State officers. Candidates for guber. natoral honors are being duly discussed. Gen. Dana has relieved Gen. Washburne of the comnand in Texas. Gen. Washburne returns to New York. Gen. Ord has returned and resumed command of the 13th Army Corps. A smart

has taken place at Pass Cavallo, Texas, in which the rebels suffered severely. Another grand demonstration of unconditional Union cit zens of New Orleans has taken place. Delegates from adjacent parishes were present. Strong Union and anti-slavery speeches were made, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas It has ever been a fundamental prin ciple of free government that the people have the right, at all times, "peacefully to assemble," and discuss the matters pertaining to their pe litical condition, and to declare to their publi servants the measures deemed by them neces sary to the happiness, welfare, and prosperity of of the State; and whereas, the present time peculiary appropriate to the expression of the eneral sentiment of the people of Louisiana is egard to the extraordinary position in which y have been placed by the secession of the State from the nation; by the great rebellion is which her people have been heretofore engaged but who are now happily rescued from its day gers; and by the effects of the assertion of the national power, restoring to the loyal citizen he favored opportunity of once more joining er sister States, redeemed from slavery and purged from the national curse:

Therefore we, the unconditional Union men of Louisiana, here assembled in full and undoubting confidence in the truth and justice of our cause

ave hereby

Resolved, That the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence in the following words: "That all men are created equal; that hey are endowed by their Creator with certain nalienable rights; that among these are life, lib rty, and the pursuit of happiness," is no vague and glittering generality, but a self-evident truth lying at the very basis of free government, and

separable from it.

Resolved, That in the Rebellion now raging we see nothing but a plain attempt to overthrow the principle thus announced, and to substitute for it a contradictory principle, utterly false, and atally hostile to free government.

Resolved, That to reinstate the principle of liberty and equality in its integrity—to put an end to the bloody war desolating our country—to restore to this State the blessings of free and lib eral institutions, and to secure them for all tite ourselves and our posterity-it is our imperaive duty to have a Convention which will enuniste the above principle, and reaffirm it to the corld, in a new Constitution of the Free State

l Louisiana.

Resolved, That we firmly and confidently rely than the truths that men are capable of self-gov remont; that the experiment our forefathers nitiated has been solved successfully, and now stands before the world as an admitted truth or he possibility of free government; that all recions may be safely tolerated; that all opinions may be safely allowed expression; and that justice can be safely administered to all classes colors, and conditions of men, under our repul-

Resolved. That the future Stavery of person African descent, in Louisiana is a moral legal and physical impossibility, and the proposed new Constitution, in declaring its nonwithin the borders of the State, will only as ert a fact within the knowledge of all her loys

Resolved, That we cordially approve of all the reclamations of the President of the United states, in regard to slavery in the insurrection ary districts, but more particularly the one re ently issued under date of 8th December, 1863 that the means pointed out by him for the rebel-lious States to return to the Union, are, in our sinion, eminently just and wise; and that the love buch of Louisians are now reade and wi ng to adopt them, and have nearly the requires number of registered loyal citizens, good mer tionality our fathers founded.

Resolved, That the action of the Free State munittee, in calling upon Brig.-Gen. Shepley order, in the name of the people an election for lelegates to a Convention to form a State Constiation, is approved and ratified, and he is hereby authorized and requested to take all necessary steps to have such an election at an early day.

Blockade-runners-Captured and to Capture-Blockade runners confinne to fall into our hands. The steamer Gray Jacket is one of the most valuable prizes recently taken; being worth nearly one hundred thousand dollars. She had on board 500 bales of cotton, and a quantity others are appointed by competent authority, of turpentine and rosin. She was a new, fast constitute the civil Government of the State, unailing steamer, of 400 tons. She was captured off Mobile, by the gunboat Kennebec. The Alert, the Marshall J. Smith and the John Scott are the names of some of the other blockade run ners recently captured off Mobile. The British schooner Don Jose, from Nassau, the bark Roe buck, from Hayana, and the sloop Hancock have been captured by vessels of the East Gulf squad

Of blockade runners yet to be captured-the Isabel and Union recently ran into Havana with large eargoes of cotton. The Harriet Lane was expected shortly at Havana, in the capacity of a blockade runner. The steam propellor Boston recently captured by the rebels, is also fitting up for a blockade runner, and will, it is boasted, at tempt the capture of some of the New Orleans mail steamships.

The destruction of the Iron Age off Wilmington, is confirmed. She got aground and was fired by her commander to prevent her falling into rebel hands

Gen. Birney has written a letter to a prominent member of the Maryland Legislature, deny-ing the charge that negroes have been forced into the military service. On the contrary, he says he could not restrain them from rushing to his camp

Department of the Missouri.-The Schofield question settled.—It is officially announced that Gen. Rosecrans has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri Gen. Schofield has been ordered to report to Gen. Grant, who will probably assign him to a Rumors .- There is very little news of any

importance from any portion of the army. Despatches from Cincinnati state that General ongstreet has been reinforced with twenty thous and men, and was advancing on Knoxville, push ing General Gordon Granger's forces before him Another rumor was to the effect that John Mor gan, at the head of five thousand eavalry, wa making a movement to cut off communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville. We give these reports for what they are worth, and tru to the news of to-morrow to confirm or annu

South Carolina.-The U. S. Hospital Transport Cosmopolitan, from Port Royal on the evening of the 21st, with 222 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. GILMORE's Department, arrived at this port yesterday. The bombardment of Charleston is steadily continued, with the effect of causing frequent fires and the gradual crumbling away of the houses within range of our gans. There is little firing on the part of the rebels, who seems averse to expending their amunition. The work of raising the sanken monitors Keokuk and Weehawken was in progress but not with rapid results, as the immense mass of metal in the hulls and guns requires machinery of extraordinary strength to move it. The sale of confiscated lands for the payment of direct taxes had commenced at Port Royal, and the bidding was spirited. The contrabands were foremost i the purchases.

Arkansas - Enlistment for the Union Army. - Since the capture of Little Rock more just and benignant spirit than that of his enlistments in Arkansas have rapidly increased successor in office, the President of the United Three full regiments, of 1,000 men cach, are now States. In the hour of our trial let us heed his in the service, armed and equipped. Two other regiments are filling up. Home Guards for the protection of towns and neighborhoods have been and are being organized into companies and battalions in several districts. They number, thus

addition to this, it is estimated that there are 2,000 volunteers from Arkansas in the Union armies serving out of the State. About 1,200 contrabands are being drilled at Little Rock and

TUESDAY, JAN. 26,

Rumor contradicted .-- The rumored advance of Gen Longstreet in force is now contradicted. Stories of a contemplated rebel invasion of Kentucky are however continued.

General Longstreet lately complained to General Foster that the Union soldiers were sur-reptitiously circulating the President's amnesty damation among his troops, and requiring that all documents should pass through official hands. Foster replied politely, and inclosing number of the proclamations for the use of Long

Interesting Story - A negro servant, long the attendant of Jeff. Davis, and well known as such at Washington, reached that city on Mon day. He gives some information, which is "im portant if true." It seems that Davis is in favor giving up Virginia and retiring with his Government to Georgia, but Gen. Lee is dead set against it, and says that if Virginia is given up all the The servant says that Alex. II. Stephens, Vice President, has not attended Congress this session and the belief is that he has fled to Europe.

Jeff. Davis is represented as melancholy an pritable. His health is very poor.

Escaped rebel prisoners .- A dispatch from Quebec apnounces the arrival there of the hotorious Marshal Kaxe of Baltimore and several other relats who had escaped from John is strange the their escape has not been announced before

CONGRESS.

EXATE

Colemi ation in Texas - On Sanday Jan. It.

On motion of Me Lane of Kansas, the fall (S No. 4a) for set apare a partieur of the State of Texas for the new of persons of African descend was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on levellories. Enrichment Act. A long discussion wa

had on the full amendatory to the existing act The amendment of Mr. Lake of Indiana provides that the remountation money in each state should be experded to procure substitutes within that State.—Mr. Craus of N. H. proposed a substitute to the same effect, which Mr. Lane accepted.

And be if further canded. That the commuta tion many prod by persons drafted in any congressional destruct shall be applied by the Wa Department for the procuration of substitute which substitutes shall be credited to that difriet in fill are its quote, and if the quota of such be made in aid district according to the proxi-sions of this act and the act to which it is in amendment, and like proceedings had until the quality of such district shall be filled.

Mr Hasparoks was apposed to the principle. The money would not then go to the credit of the State and the would increase the liability of the citizens to the drait. He thought it also an

Mr. Doernras, proposed an amendment to the amendment which was agreed to, namely, That colored troops enlisted and mustered in the service of the United States shall be credited upon the quart of the State within which they

are enlisted and not upon the quota of any other white" before the word "substitutes" This, after debate was rejected 28 to 14, the year being

Messrs Buckalew Davis, Doolittle, Grimes Mendricks, Howe, Lane of Indiana Nesmith, Pawel, Ransey Caulsbury, Sherman A substitute for the original motion was after

wards proposed, and ado, ted, as follows:

The commutation money paid by persons drafted in any congressional district shall be apolied by the War Department for the procuration d substitutes which substitutes shalf be credited not in filling its quota; and if the ag to the provisions of this act, and the ner t which it is an amendment, and like proceeding had, until the quota of such destrict shall be filled but this section shall not be construed to affect it any way the commutation money paid under th eighteenth section of this act: Provided, That colored troops entisted and mustered into the service of the United States shall be credited unon the quota of the State within which they are calisted, and not upon the quota of any other State; and the bounty, pay, or expense of said enlistments shall not be paid out of said commu-

Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following :

And be it further enacled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, an thorized and directed to call for one hundred thousand volunteers, to serve not exceeding of jundred days, to be used exclusively in coance tion with other troops now in service, for th nurpose of driving the rebel army from the of Virginia, and releasing the Union soldiers therein confined; the volunteers raised un-der this provision to receive the same pay as other volunteer soldiers now in the service, ba

There was a long debate on this metion, but a vote was reached.

Disabilities of Colored men -On Mon day, in the Senate Mr. Senner asked and by manimous com-

obtained, leave to introduce a bill (5 No: 62) to

remove all disqualification of color in carrying

the mails; which was trend twice by as tit! and referred to the Committee on Post officer Bureau of Emancipation - Mr. Howe

presented a bill establishing a bureau of Emanpation, which was referred to the Felect Com mittee on Slavery and emancipation.

Freedman's Village. Mr. Wilson submit ted a Resolution of Inquiring concerning the con dition of Freedman's Village, at Arlington, which was agreed to

Expulsion of Mr. Davis-The Resolu tion of Mr. Wilson of Mass., for the expulsion of Mr. Davis of Ky., was taken up, and, on consid

eration, referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Encolment act amendment-Bill came again under discussion. Amendment for the exemption of clergymen, also of persons

conscientionsly scrupulous in regard to military duty, were rejected.

An amendment for punishing any person who should oppose or forcibly resist the envolment was adopted.

The bill was then passed - Yeas 30 Nays 10the Navs being Messrs, Buck dew, Carlile, Gringes, Hendrick

Howe, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Saulsbury, Wil kinson, and Wright-10. THE HOUSE. did not sit on Saturday .- On Monday, Jan. 18.

Use of the Hall .-- Mr. Kelley submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be granted to the United States Christian Commission on Monday evening, February 1, for their anniversary meeting.

Mr. Cox objected, and so the Resolution had to lie over one day. On the same day however, Mr MOORHEAD renewed the motion, changing the time to Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2, and demanded the previous question which, being sustained, the resolution was agreed to. So MR. Cox was de-

feated. Duty on Paper.-Mr. MILLER, of Pennsyl vania, submitted the following resolution, upor which he demanded the previous question: Resolved, That the Committee of Ways an Means be requested to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to modify the existing law imposing duties on imports, and for other parposes," approved March 3, 1863, as imposes an advalorem duty of twenty per cent. upon printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively.

Pers exclusively.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was agreed to.

The latter motion was agreed to

Exemption of Clergymen.-A resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. THAYER, looking to the exemption of clergymen from military duty, was laid on the table, 100 to 46.

Exchange of Prisoners.-Mr. Cox tried is hand next, with the following:

Resolved, That the President be, and be is here by, urgently requested to appoint a board of mmissioners who can by negotiation reach the authorities South with a view to the prompt exbange of our prisoners under the cartel heretoore agreed upon between the parties, and that he negotiation be withdrawn from the hands of Major General Butler, who, as it is reported, is mable, from causes connected with his past miliary conduct, to hold intercourse with those the reged with this business in Bichmond.

Resolved. That the President of the United

dready communicated, with reference to the exchange of prisoners.

The resolutions were laid on the table, 91 to 46. Rebellious States -- Mr Davis, of Mary-being bury.

land. I ask the unanimous consent of the House for leave to report from the select committee on previous speech. The Senate adjourned without the rebellious States a bill to guaranty certain States a republican form of government, and to have it ordered to be printed and made the special order for the first Tuesday of February, fter the morning hour, and from day to day un-

The motion was disagreed to.

Conduct of the War &c. Mr. Schence Lask he unanimous consent of the House for leave to report back from the Committee on Military Afairs, concurrent resolutions of the Senate (No. 149) for the appointment of a joint committee on the conduct and expenditures of the present war. with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.
State rights. Mr. Harding introduced the folsing resolution, and upon it demanded the pre-

Resolved. That the maintenance inviolate of the ights of the States, and especially the right of ch State to order and control its own domestic which the perfection and endurance of our politiil tabric depends.

The Resolution was tabled, 83 to 68. Perfect liberty." Mr. Sarra offered the fol-

wing resolution, and moved the previous ques-Whereas a most desperate, wicked, and bloody ebellion exists within the jurisdiction of the nited States, and the safety and security of per-

ute and atter extinction, Therefore,
Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral. and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it seash it, and forever destroy it, thereby e tal. lishng perfect and unafterable liberty.

A motion to adjourn and another to lay the lesolution on the table, were defeated, and the Resolution adopted Yeas 112 Nays 16, as

Mesers, James C. Allen, Ancona, Dennison, Heton, Robinson, Sules, Voorhees, Chikaa, A White, and Fernando Wood, 116

Rounties to soldiers. Mr. HARRISON introuced a hill to provide for paying bounties to sol iers, which was twice read, and referred to the

Exemption for conscientions serupies A Resolution for this object by Mr. En-Miss Dickinson's Lecture. Mr. EDGER-

ad laid over

ubmitted a Resolution in Tayor of discontinuing he pay of Generals not in active service, and

Anti-Sinvery petitions from

Resolved. That the following be added to the

To strike out all after after the word reolved" and insert the following:

That the Committee on the Judiciary be intructed to inquire whether Senators and Repre-sentatives in Congress are included within the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of effice, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862 and whether the said act is in accordance or in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Bayard made a long speech, and the Senate adjourned

The Confiscation Bill was again disussed No vote was reached.

The Internal Revenue Bill was liscussed in Committee of the Whole. Mr.Loveoy moved to strike out "sixty cents" and lasert

I can conceive very readily how natural it or the gentleman over the way (Mr. FERNANDO Wood) to oppose this high tax upon whiskey. It may be true, as was asserted by an eminent subranean Democrat of the city of New York, whose name I cannot recall, it was so many years ago, that these corner greezries are the indispen-sable nurseries of Democracy. [Laughter] I do not stand here to dispute that assertion. I be-

lieve that the corner groceries of our cities are nurseries of Democracy; they are, at ony rate, nurseries of a certain kind of Democracy, and I would like to see them swept from the face of the

He referred to drunkenness in the army, as source of our defeats. No decision was reached.

Petitions presented.-Among these was By Mr. Lovejoy: The petition of 1,305 m and women of Galesbarg. Knox county, Illino praying for an act emancipating all persons African descent held to involuntary service

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20 Petitions of Germans in Boston.

Mr. Sumner. Mr. President, I present a pation from a large number of Germans in Boston. too from a large number of Germans in Boston, regarding the proclamation of amnesty and the plan of reconstruction contained in the last presidential message. They state several objections to that plan of reconstruction; but all of them more or less seem to center in one to this effect; "that it enables the enemies of the Republic directly to revive slavery, which is the cause of the war;" and they conclude by calling upon Congress "to and they conclude by calling upon Congress "to take hold of reconstruction, and in such a way as to secure the abolition of slavery forever, the avoidance of a landed aristocraey, by including the confiscated lands under the homestead bill, by Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopstead bill, by

ted; and also moved to lay the motion to recon ted white people, and also by other arrangements which will make the rebels politically harmless." As this subject has already, on the motion of the Senator from New Jersey. (Mr. Ten Eyek.) been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I move the reference of this petition to that com-

> Confirmation of Schofield. B. GRATZ Brown presented a Memorial of "a large majority of the leyal members of the General Assembly of Missouri, protesting against the confirmation of General Schofield to the position of Major eneral of the volunteer forces. Also a protest of Members of Congress from Missouri, to the same effect. Also a communication from "all the ombers of this Congress, to the same effect.

Mr. Brown moved that they be laid on the table, which was agreed to. Conduct of the war. On motion of Mr.

WADE, the Senate took up the concurrent resolu-tion for the appointment on the conduct of the war, which had been returned from the House of Representatives with an amendment. The amend-States be requested to communicate to this Honse all correspondence of the War Department, not was concurred in, and the Vice President was authorized to appoint the committee on the was authorized to appoint the committee on the part of the Senate.

Oath of Office. Mr. Sunner's resolution was taken up again, and discussed, the question it, to a very limited one.

Mr. Pomerov. I do not understand that anybeing on the amendment proposed by Mr. Sanls-bury. Mr. Collamer replied to Mr. Bayard's

IN THE HOUSE. The Confiscation Act, was further dis-

assed, without coming to a vote. Bounty to discharged soldiers. Mr. LOVEJOY, by quantimous consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered,

fairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing bounty to soldiers honorably discharged on account of sickness contracted in the line of duty; and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

The internal Revenue Bill was also largely discussed, in Committee of the Whole, the tax on distilled liquors being the chief point of debate. An amendment was offered by

ERNANDO WOOD, and adopted. Provided further, That all spirits on band and for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this stitutions according to its own judgment exclusivact or not, shall be subject to the rates of duty ively, is essential to that balance of power upon provided by this act, from and after the 12th of January, 1861, except that such spirits as shall have been already taxed under the law approved

tional increased tax provided for by this act. An amendment offered by Mr. Hooper was likewise adopted, the object of which he stated to be, to give the manufacturer of alcohol, as well as the manufacturer of cosmetics and perfumery the right to manufacture for exportation without paying a duty for it. The following was adopted, on motion of Mr.

Provided. That upon the cotton on which a duty of one half cent has been paid, an addititionat duty of one and a half cents shall be levied

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 31. mittee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. No. 143.) to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted in other persons are as yet compromised. The Benjamin G. Harris, Long, Marcy McDowell the law prescribing the articles to be admitted in-William H. Miller, Morrison John O'Neill Pend to the mails of the United States, have directed French Corps Legislatif, though consisting of the me to report it back without amendment, and to most devoted partisans of the Emperor, are un its passage now

in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight. which concludes as follows: addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. to be transmitted in the mails at the rate of eight on the brink of dangerous entanglement. The ounces or any fraction thereof, subject to such salutary truths in time of need. We are unani regulations as the Postneaster-General may pre- mous in advising that an end should be put to

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (S. No. the pay of Generals not in active vertice, and the month was agreed to a sking the Military Committee to consider and [41] to promode culciments in the Army of the clamation to the Danish army, in which he United States, and for other purposes, was con-sidered as in Committee of the Whole

may be austered into the military service of the funder States; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia.

Bounties to volunteers. Mr Whats at I gave notice yesterday that I should to-day ask leave to introduce a joint resolution extending the bear-fits of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. Its to the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is of the bounty granted by the act of July 22. It is service shall receive two morals pay in advance. The third section declares that which any name of many State noder its laws shall be muttered into the military service of the military service of the restrictions for the government of the reserve have been called out and the prospect is decided hostile. The Committee of the Federal Diet of Frankfort have made a report adverse to the freederal troops in and upon the border of Bolton in any State noder its laws shall be muttered into the military service of the individual to dispatch a fleet of war by and contains the many that a node of the reserve have been called out and the prospect is decided hostile. The Committee of the Federal Diet of Frankfort have made a report adverse to the treaty of 1852. It is stated that the number of Federal Diet, urging a confidence of the service, and upon the plea of protecting British that it may be acted upon to-day without refer.

The resignation of Garibabli as members of the reserve have been called out and the prospect is decided hostile. The Committee of the Federal Diet of Frankfort have and the prospect is decided that it may be acted upon to-day without referdence.

Leave was granted, the bill was real and resourced to the Judiciary Committee.

Control of the Judiciary Committee Control of the Judiciary Control of t son of wounds or sickness; half pay with rations

The British Journals say that the recent out
during absence on leave occasioned by other break in ladia was a mere insurrectionary move-Oath of office Mr. Sunna's Resolution being causes. The nith section proposes to allow to ment, confined to the frontier of the Punjaub. be order of the day, was read, as follows: the batallion of engineers one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one commissary of subsistence, to be selected from the lieutenants on duty with the ules of the Senate:

"The oath or afirmation prescribed by act of batalous, with the same compensation as regimental adjutants and quartermasters respectively Congress of July 2, 1862, to be taken and subscribed before entering upon the duties of edice, shall be taken and subscribed before entering upon his duties; in open Senate before entering upon his duties; it shall also be taken and subscribed in the same way by the Secretary of the Senate; but the officers of the Senate; but the officers of the Senate is in the same way by the Secretary of the Senate; but the officers of the Senate may take and subscribe it in the batallion shall be allowed the pay and employed the subscribed in the same but the batallion shall be allowed the pay and employed the subscribed in the situation but the batallion shall be allowed the pay and employed the subscribed in the situation but the batallion shall be allowed the pay and employed the subscribed in the situation but the first three is no doubt that Greece is again in a very agitated condition.

Mexico Beports from Mexico are conflicting that the officers of the Senate may take and subscribe it in the pay of a sergeaut of engineers. The seventh section provides that the officers of the Senate may take and subscribe it in the pay of a sergeaut of engineers.

Also Mr Sanisbury's proposed amendment or Military Affairs and the Militia, and reported.

The first amendment was in with attendment. The first amendment was in

The next amendment was in section three, to strike out in lines one and two the words "man or boy" and to insert "person," and after the word 'descent" in line two to strike out the wor owing" and insert the word "whose," and after 'labor' in line three to insert is claimed; so as SAVE YOUR MONEY! to make the section read:

That when any person of African descent

whose service or labor is claimed in any State under the laws thereof shall be mustered;" &c. The amendment was agreed to
Mr. Grimes. I wish to inquire of the chair-man of the Committee on Military Affairs whether

under this bill any bounty is to be given to celored soldiers.
Mr. Wilsox. No bounty is given under this

"one dollar," duty per gallon on distilled spirits
This was (very naturally), opposed by Fe NANto Wood. Mr. Grinnell moved to amend Mr.
Lovelov's amendment by investigation of the control of the cont Lovejoy's amendment, by increasing the tax to S120 per galon. He said, advance. We have provided, however, that colned soldiers shall receive two month's pay in advance instead of giving them the bounty. was thought that that was all that was necessary, in regard to colored soldiers raised in the rabel States. Mr. GRIMES. It seems that matters in regard

to military affairs are left pretty much to the discretion of the Military Committee, and I suppose it will be useless for me to attempt to change the bill, as it is now presented to us by that committee. If I had my way, I should give a bounty of \$100 to all these colored men. The chairman of the committee should remember, in the first place, that colored men are not alone enlisted in the rebel States, but they are enlisted in the loyal States, and they ought to have a bounty to induce them to enlist. I warn Senators of this: that in a little while we shall have n application here from several of those States. to be permitted to go down into the rebel States, and enlist men to be applied to their quotas; and the argument will be, "You do not succeed in enlisting any of them for the Government; we in enlisting any of them for the Government; we are willing to go into the rebel States and pay a liberal bounty, and in that way we can induce these men to go into our ranks and fight for us."

The second is not able to enlist them, be-You deny to the Federal Government that privilege; and yet you will be asked to allow other States in the Union to go down into those States and induce these men to enlist by giving them most munificent bounties. That will be the upshot of this business.

M. ANTHONY. This bill does not prohibit boun-Mr. Grimes. As I understand the chairman of the committee, the bill does not allow the Government to give bounties to the colored soldiers

raised under it.
Mr. Wilson. It does not. Mr. ANTHONY. It does not authorize, but it does not prohibit it.

Mr. GRIMES. The Government cannot give | ical examination, and about the result was pleased to | hem without some authority or authorization Mr. Pomerov. 1 wish to inquire of the chairman of the Military Committee, in reference to

X Co., No. 93 Prince st., New York, Feb. 20, 1863. We have made a chemical and microscopic examin these colored soldiers having two months' pay ation for the People's Provision Co., of in advance, whether there is also a law allowing he claimant who claims this service or labor our investigation proves it to be free from objection able or deleterious ingredients; it is a combination of have any compensation? I understand the De partment are preparing papers to authorize their roasted JAVA COFFEE with Dandelion and other subigents to pay some three or four hundred dollars to the persons who claim these slaves, as a conideration of their losing their service and labor, f they go into the service of the United States desire to inquire whether there is any law for that; whether, when the Government takes the slave of a man, no matter if he is in rebellion or not, and he is made a soldier in the Army, hi master gets anything for it?

Mr. Wilson. There is no law for it now, that know of, other than the authority that was given to the War Department to use the commutation money to obtain substitutes. I suppose that under the general authority, wherever the enlisted persons who were claimed to owe ser vice, they have made some recognition of the claim of the master. I know of no other law than that. I do not know the extent to which the Department has gone in that respect. I take

thing has been paid, up to this time, to any master as a consideration for losing the services of slave. I only understand that they are in the process of being paid; that arrangements are being made to compensate the owner. It oc-curred to me that that should not be done without a law authorizing it, at any rate; and I, for one, am opposed to having a law for it. But as he matter hangs in suspense and doubt, and as some think they have a law for it, and some Resolved. That the Committee on Military Af. think they have not, I suggest to the chairman of the Military Committee to fix it in the law, and fix it here and now. This is the time and this is the place to settle that question; and let us know and have the Senute decide the question

> Mr. Groves. I move that this bill be post Mr. CLARK. What for?
> Mr. GRIMES. I want to amend it and to look into it. I had no idea of it coming up to-day. We had an understanding that the special order was

whether they are to be compensated or not.

to come up immediately after the morning busi-I make the motion to postpone. MR. POWELL If it is in order, I move to strike out the third section of this bill. If the Senator from Iowa wishes to move to postpone the bill, I will waive my motion, and will make it to-morrow, when the bill shall come up. However, I will make the motion now, and it can be entered. The motion to postpone was agreed to.

---POREIGN.

Europe.-The Etna and Canada, have as rived with European dates to the 10th. The privateer Florida was still in the port of Brest. catched by the United States steamer Kearsarge The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son o Jan. 8. The mother and her child were both progressing favorably.

Four suspected conspirators, three of whom are Italians, have been arrested in Paris. At Mail Matter. Mr. Collayer. The Com- their residence were found hand grenades of me to report it back without amendment, and to mistakably in favor of putting an end to the recommend its passage. I ask that it be put on French Expedition in Mexico. The Committee It proposes to allow articles of clothing man- upon the Supplementary Credits, requested by ufactured of wool cotton, or linen, and comprised | the Government, advised this course in a report

Our mission is to warn the executive now with affectionate respect, and to hold it back upcents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four best devotion is that which knows how to speak the Mexican expedition: far be it from us to say rox offered a Resolution of Censure of Miss Anne
E. Dickenson for her Lecture and disapproving the
use of the Halt for such purposes. Objected to

The bill was reported to the Senate, ordered to
a third reading, read the third time, and passed

France will permit. The expression of this wish at any price, but as the interest and honor of Entistments in the Army-Colored certainly responds to the general sentiment of the country, and we think the Government of the Em-Senate bill No. 41.

Senate bill No. 41.

Senate bill No. 41. unanimously propose the adoption of the bill

King Christian of Denmark has issued a prosures them that the honor of the country shall be The bill sensits of seven sections. The first upheld if needful by force of arms, and declares SENATE

SENATE

SENATE

TRESULT. Jan 19

Army regular Army during the continuance of the present rebellion shall be for the term of three years. The second section provides that onlife can be too precious to be sacrificed for the saivation of the Fatherland. Acknowledging the superior numbers of their opponents, the King reminds his troops that courage and discipline go further to secure the victory than may be mustered into the military service of the removed of the present rebellion shall be for the term of three years. The second section provides that an life can be too precious to be sacrificed for the saivation of the Fatherland. Acknowledging the superior numbers of their opponents, the King reminds his troops that courage and discipline go further to secure the victory than more numerical superiority. Preparations for the same uniform.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, received at the Hague, asserts that the young King of the Greeks has abandoned Athens and his new crown, convinced of his incapacity to regulate the confu-cion of the country. The authority of this report is disputed, but there is no doubt that Greece is

has not materially changed since our last.

West Indies Late advices from St. Do mingo report a defeat of the Spaniards by the us in two recent battles, with considerain the fifth line to insert the words "other them bounty," so as not to allow bounty to troop of African descent. moment that they move toward the Dominicans occupy the country in their rear.

Advertisements.

The PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY ask to ution of the reader to the contents of this column with the assurance that such attention will be repaid This Company is an institution duly incorporated y virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to incorporate manufacturing companies, under the pre-visions of the eighth article of the Constitution of sai

State, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The object of this organization is to bring the ducer, importer, manufacturer, and consumer into the nearest practical relation to each other—by saving as many go-between profits as possible, and to render those which are necessary as light as a safe business-

conduct will permit.

In accomplishing this the more completely, we adop as a primary rule—"Not to accept and never to give a Crent." This company have never had any connection with the "Union Store" system. It was organized in 1861, but from radical defects failed. It was reorganized in 1862, and has since proved so successful as to wa

rant an incorporation, as set forth above, in 1863.
We trademark all our goods, and fix upon them retail price, in the city of New York-to which frei only should be added, in any part of the Union, b cause we allow a percentage quite sufficiently liberal to pay any "Young American" dealer. It is intended, ultimately, to extend our importa-

TEAS and COFFEES, to which we now invite atten-

TEAS.—Nothing is more difficult to keep a regular line of than Tea—as any buyer will say. There are so many different varieties, each differing from all the rest, because it possesses, in prominence over all the rest, some particular element of Tea-which gives it a peculiar character-yet every particular element, prominent in any, is found, in some degree of strength, in all Tea. A multitude of uneven strings make a comparatively even rope. Suppose there to be ten

We therefore offer, as near as human skill can acwe therefore offer, as near as human skill can accomplish it, a perfect first-class Tea, and style it, "P. P. CO.'S PERFECT TEA."

It is put up in 1-pound boxes—36 boxes in a case.

Its price is \$1 40 per pound. There is no humbug about this; it is really a first-class Tea, and parties-wishing first-class Tea can depend upon this.

COFFEES. In Coffees, we aim at rigid economy on the one hand, and the highest excellence on the other.

We manufacture and sell, at 15 cents a pound, one article styled "P. P. CO.'S EAST INDIA COFFEE." This is a compound of Pure Coffee with American Barns. Dandelion of our own raising, and is very popular.

Of it, the late eminent and lamented American Chemist, Professor Chilton, made a personal and crit
153 Bowery, N. Y.

stances having nutritious qualities, entirely healthy and much superior, in this respect, to coffee use JAS. R. Сиптох & Co., Analytical Chemists Among those who speak of it, Mrs. Cate, No. 48 Carroll st., Brooklyn, says:
"Owing to acidity of the stomach I can use no o Coffee than P. P. Co.'s East India. I have tried various other East India Coffees, such as Kent's, &c., for

OFFICE OF THE LABORATORY OF JAMES R. CHILATON

which about 8 cents a pound more is asked, and really think P. P. Co.'s not only superior to them all, but preferable to pure Coffee at the same m "I can use no other. I prefer it to pure Coffes, and diligently labor to introduce it to my friends every-

DANIEL EBRETTS, No. 166 Sth-av., New York, says:
"I use P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee. I had been sing Kent's, but prefer P. P. Co.'s to any otherven to pure Coffee. C. P. MOULTON, esq., Yonkers, New York, says:

"After six months' trial, I pronounce the Coffee en tirely satisfactory."

THOS. SPEAR, C. CADMUS, and T. CADMUS, of Bloom field N. J. unite in a letter saying:

"We, after a full trial, can recommend the Coffee—

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The following parties of known and high respectality in their several localities, who constantly use The remedy acts with the certainty of the Law this Coffee, allow us to refer to them: C. B. Smith, Newark; S. P. York, Rahway, N. J. Isaac Ferguson, Middle Village, L. I.; John B, King, North 2d st., Brook yn; Peter Titler, jr., Sing Sing. N. Y.; Robert Larter, esq., Publisher, South Oran N. J.; Mrs. Fitz Archery, Clifton S. I.; J. H. Reibert, No. 127 Hudson-av., Brooklyn; T. D. Bunce, No. 41 2d-st., Hoboken; John C. Shardlaw, No. 322 Clinton iv., Brooklyn; J. S. Leonard, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Wm.

Weed, No. 198 W. 36th-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 210 Washington-st., N. Y.; J. W. Robinson, Sing Sing W. C. Tubbs, Tarrytown, N. Y.; J. B. Hunter, No. 179 Henry-st., N. V.; Charles Chapman, esq., West Space forbids the use of more names. See on nammoth advertisement in this paper, where we shall after this month, publish the names of parties who,

Greenwich-st., N. Y., H. Kilmer, No. 223 Garden-st.

Hoboken; A. Phineas Peck, No. 92 Warren-st., N

Y.: Charles H. Styles, No. 65 W. 29th-st.

aving used our goods, will kindly permit us to do so This Coffee, in its price and quality, demonstates more clearly than any other article, the real credit due our enterprise—because we, by raising our own Dan-ery disorder, by Whatever Name Known, character delion, and practicing every possible economy, including a control over the retriler, by a limitation of the tail prices, furnishing the consumer an East India offee which has more and better pure Coffee in it ndia Coffee in the market; and instead of an advance OUND LESS than is asked for a similar article We ask those who have been using East India Col-se to test ours, and through comparison determine if

this be so; and if so, to give us a proper verdiet LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE. While on the score of economy and comparate excellence we feel warranted in saying that "P. Co's East India Coffee is unequalled, we wish to tro uce another, which is, we verify believe, the acmof excellence in the Coffee line. The article is styles "LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE," and for real merit an abstantial excellence it is not only unsurpassed, by insurpassable, because, from its peculiar manufacture, upon sanitary grounds, is entirely removed. It yield every excellence of pure Coffee—of American Dande ion, and of Cocoa. Upon the score of economy, it is dinary preparing of Coffee, by boiling, a great portion of the strength of the Coffee is lost; while we by on eculiar manufacture, extract every particle of strength loffee, and one pound of this preparation will much liquid of a given strength as three pounds of

All that need be said of it, however, is said below. TO THE PRESENT OF THE PROPER'S PROVISION CO e, the understaned, from careful tests of Living

J. R. A. SWITH, St. D., Prof. of Surveys, N. Y. Med. College, H LASSING W D. STROMAN N V 1. M. H.D. Riverton, M. D. Prott of convery two constitutions, St. R. G. CAMPRILL, W. L., L. L. L. Angelon av., N. Y. D. Ville WHILL, M. D. Prott of Community, Geneva, N. Y. Al other formand is and at Outles the Recentary, Allany, General Hostian, Allany, General Hostian, Allany, General Hostian, Allany, N. Y., Nov. P., 186.

Bear Sim. We have need the proparation of Coffee called "differenced composition in must be a facility decision, from M. Community and practice of the small composition in must be a facility distribution of the conference of the facility of the small processes of the best of the small, in some fragents even preferred to grant mine Java Coffee, Years, A. B. LAKE, M. D. H. It greekes by a skill more. It this show not convenient by in Coffee.

J. T. WILSON, No. 196 and 108 Chember of 1416BL & CHAPIN, No. 118 Warren St.
J. G. ALLEN & Co., No. 66 Front of LAMBOR & FRANKISO FON, No. 118 Broadway & L. CONGLIN, No. 88 Front of SHEPHELD & CO., No. 67 Front of SHEPHELD & CO., No. 68 Front of HENRY HARMS, NO. 289 Washington of ACKLEY, TERRY & Co., No. 268 Washington of ACKLEY, TERRY & Co., No. 268 Washington of E. & O. WARD, No. 84 and 86 Vency of COOK, SHEPE & AGAIZ, No. 20; Washington of E. & O. WARD, No. 84 and 86 Vency of COOK, SHEPE & AGAIZ, No. 20; Washington of L. L. LOGGET & VO. No. 184 Smith of JAMES L. PAALE, No. 184 Smith of College o

WYGANT & HORFT, No. 68 Devict, McPilleiferon, QCD b, A C 1, No. 94 Burrier of VALENTINE A district N. No. 22 Fallen et. JONATHAN FECK. Holder's Pond.

PARLABELPHIA,

RUE & WHITNOY, No. 42 South Delicate av.

UNKE WILKINS, No. 40, 35 and 37 Elector et. Bow to GET THESE GOODS.

Parties who want these goods at points in the country where they are not kept should call upon their grocer—first, because if he keeps them, single packages can be obtained of him, and there are few i an is to induce the Postmaster to order and keep to order on your own account, and by inclosing \$12 to P. P. Co., 268 Greenwich-st., N. Y. a box containing forty pounds of "LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE" will be forwarded to the address named, by ex-

press, free.

To parties inclosing to P. P. Co., No. 268 Green-To parties inclosing to F. F. Co., No. 208 Green-wich st, S14, ten pound packages of "P. P. Co.'s Per-fect Ten" will be sent by express free of charge. To parties inclosing to us S9, a 60-pound box of "P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee" will be sent by express

ree of charge.

Parties ordering these goods can pay for them to the Express on delivery, if preferred.

We invite the attention of the public generally to our plan of business and to our goods. The attention especially to Liebig's Essential Coffee. It is an article which commends itself to them, as, to use the expressive term of the medical gentleman above-"A Hand maid to Health." We are grateful for any suggestions in the premises—pro or con—from any consume of the Coffees and Tea—professional men or not.

to pay any "Young American" dealer.

It is intended, ultimately, to extend our importations and manufactures to all articles used as stores

PUBLISHERS OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS

Who will publish this column for one year at reasonable rates, can communicate as to terms, &c., with in a family, but for the present confine ourselves to American Advertising Agency, care Fowler & Well copy of paper to Phrenological Journal, N. Y.

country wholesale agencies.

With parties properly situated to distribute thoroughly and supply these goods regularly and promptly to the Trade, with satisfactory N. Y. references, who are prepared to pay cash on receipt of bill and shipping receipt, we will make liberal arrangements, giving territory. None but settled, substantial, active, energetic business men need make such application.

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the city. It leaves a small working margin to be sure

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THE FIRST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS were awarded by the American Institute to MME. DEMOREST, of No. 473 Broadway, for the best Corsets, Skirts, Embroidery, System of Dress Cutting, Patterns of the Fashions, Braid and Embroidery, Stamps, Ornamental Dresses, and self-ucking attach ment for Sewing Machines.

A WORD WITH YOU, READER Do the many sufferers from Diseases of the Respir tory Organs know that ONE-SIXTH OF THE HUMAN RACE DIE OF CONSUMPTION? Do they know that it is only within a very recent period Medical Science has proposed a Remedy really capable of combattin this fatal malady?

Consumption is now as certainly cured as intermit tent Fevers-it is as certainly prevented as Small-Pox



They immediately increase the strength and deep color of the pale blood. They subdue the Ch and Fever, diminish the Expectoration, and check th night sweats, always in from seven to fourteen day The appetite is at once invigorated, and the paties apidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult or refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVEL

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SYMPTOMS: "SA Difficult or too Rapid Breathing, Coldness of the Ex-tremities, Wasting of Flesh, enlargement of the Glands or swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles: Shooting Pains throug the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Tota Less of the Use of the Limbs; Nervous Headache Biddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Lo of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach, after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating, &c., as in the several stages of Consumption, in Catarrh Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Serotula, Neuralgia Paralysis, (partial or complete), &c., and Especially a all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities, sucsult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessi

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the sole General Depot in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N.).

whom all orders should be addressed, NOTICE-THE LADIES' NATIONAL Union Fair for the Benefit of the Freedmen and Sol hers, will be given on Monday, February 8th, 186 t the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The Ladies earn estly appeal to a Benevolent and Christian Public to aid them in this good work. All contributions of Clothing. Goods, Ornaments, Confectionaries, &c., &c., will be gladly received at Rooms, No. 20 Cooper Institute, and 11s Myrile Avenue, Brooklyn. Tickets for Sale at Rushton & Clark's, Astor House; at the Academy on the morning of the 5th; and at Freedmens' Rooms, 11s Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

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\$10 a Month, expenses paid. For particulars,

Fontanelle on the South. 100 acres is under en-ation, enclosed by a post and board fence. The two good dwelling houses, a cheese house and the necessary outside fixtures—such as stables, sheds, & on the Farm, also two wells and a spring of decab water, and a 30 ACRE TIMBER LCT. niles distant, will be sold with the form: also 20 eres of land in Bellard's Addition to Fentanelle, will Ko 1 24 20

an be purchased with the property. Terms of pay uent made easy. Now is the time for a man to pro

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN IM PROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS FULL IRON For particulars Address JAMES C. GIBBS, Footanelle, Adair County, low AMALGAM BELLS. AMALGAM BELLS. AMALGAM BELLS. AMALGAM BELLS. At prices within the reach of every Church, School broughout the United States and Canadas, for the ast six years, has proven them to combine most viable qualities. Among which are tone, strong sonorousness, and durability of vibration, unequality sonorousness, and durability of vibration, unequality by any other manufacture. Sizes from 15 to 5000 lb costing two-thirds less than other metal, or 20 cemper pound, at which price I warrant them twelves.

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Fend for a Carellar to the Manufacturer,

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Lug-r size made to order at 20 cents per pound, GUARANTEE. All bells sold at the above prices, "vertanted against breakage by fair ringing, for twelve months from time of purchasing. Should one fail, a new bell will be

given, by returning the broken one, JOHN B. ROBINSON. 190 William Stree OSBORN'S CELEBRATED PREPARED JAVA COFFEE warranted superior to any in the market, It is used by first class families everywhere, and high recommended for nervous dyspeptic persons, being ery nutritious and free from all deleterous substances, a testimony of which I have certificates from the

most emminent Physicians and Chemists in this Coun-try. Try it, and you will be sure to continue its use preference to any other. Sold at retail for Twenty-Five Cents per Pound by First class Grocers throughout the United States A liberal discount to the Trade. Put up only by LEWIS A. OSBORN,

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ED \$5 running-stitch SEWING MACHINE, was awarded the First Premium by the American Institute. The improved Machine will sew with great rapidity on all kinds of material. Sews with a common needle and not liable to get out of order.

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OUT'S NEW YORK CLOTHES WASHER has established washing quadrine for general Family Use, combining all the requisites of a good washer, and at a cost so cheap that every family can afford to have it. It readily washes a bedquilt or single towel, is much less fattguing than the saving of Clothes alone.

Price, TEN DOLLARS.

TESTIMONIALS.

Is Laight St., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1865.

Mr. W.s. M. DOTY—Sir.—From my experience in the use of Washing Machines, I am satisfied that your "New York Clothes Washer" combines all the requisites of a good washer, and is THE BEST AND CHEAPEST hand ood washer, and is THE BEST AND CHEAPEST handcashing machine I have ever seen. It is truly a great
abor and clothes saver, and its simplicity, durability,
theapness, and case of operation, make it especially
dapted to family use. The superior and speedy manner in which it does the work without injury to the fabric, must be satisfactory to all who use it, and I cheerfully recommend it to public favor and patronage.

Anhor and Publisher Laundry Manual,

Anhor and Publisher Laundry Manual,

We the sadersigned, having thoroughly tested "Doty's New York Clothes Washer," fully endorse the above recommendation by Mr. A. Holland. Solox Robinson, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Tribune. JAMES Brown, of the House of Brown Brothers & Co.

The New Haven Daily Journal and Courier of August at, 1863, says: "Without exaggeration, it is the very est machine for washing clothes we ever saw. Simply

sest machine for washing clothes we ever saw. Simply on-structed of wood, it operates on the fulling-mill principle, and a mere child can with its help do the whole washing for a large family."

irove Parsonage, Weehawken Hill, N. J., Nov. 30, 1863. Having used Doty's Clothes Washer in our family since Sept. 7th, 1863, this certifies that whatever is claimed for it, it will do. It fulfills all. It will do a anily's washing in one-third of the time—much better han by hand, leaving the clothes whiter and without njury from the wear of rubbing. So completely has it inswered that we have not boiled a single piece of clothes, nor washed a single piece upon a board, or by hand. Tesse who have used it along with ourselves give the same testimony. A child can work it. Too hand. Those who have used it along with ourselves give the same testimony. A child can work it. Too much cannot be said in its favor. It is a greater benefaction to the family than the sewing machine. I could wish every family for their own sakes to have one.

WM. V. V. Madox,

Minister of R. D. C. of New Durham.

New York, Dec. 3, 1863. Doty's New York Clothes Washer has been in use

and well, and is a great clothes saver. After care comparison with most other machines in the market After several weeks' practical test, Prof. E. L. You-

The family of the Proprietor of the "American Agridurist" is using this machine, and prefers it to all hers, without regard to price. Wher Testinonials kindly bestowed, omitted for want

These Testimonials are from persons who bestow ablic commendation very sparingly and only upon the not meritorious objects; and they are full and explit, telling the whole story as to durability and simplify tolars, time and clothes average. or, time, and clothes saving, ease of operation ral excellence and efficiency. fne washing is done by simultaneously squeezing and fting the clothes, and even with careless usage it can

TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS. This machine is all plain wood work, easily made by any carpenier, and I now offer TONN RIGHTS for \$15 to \$50, sample machine included.

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PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. Commence Amount A Acres and a second

The oxt.s reliable Self-adjusting Wringer. No wood-ork to swell or split. No thumb-screws to get out of WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS

it took the FIR-T PREMIUM at Fitty Seven State and 'onesty Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception, the sest Wringer ever made. THY IT, AND SUDGE FOR YOURSELF. Test it thoroughly with any and and others, and it of entirely satisfactory, return it.

It will wring anything from a thread—to bed qudt

Rhout afteration. Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and No. 2, \$5.50; No. 1, \$6; No. A, \$8; Manufactured and sold, whole allowed to the THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO

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son with the finest made anywhere,"-[Home Jour

NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS of different maker

WATERS S MELODRONS AND HARMONIUMS. Rusewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Invided Small Prices from \$50 to

New and second-land Planes and Melodeons to

et; monthly payments received for same. Instru-

ments timed and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway. YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS & STEAM PRINTERS No. 45 Maiden Lane
We Supply Everything in our line for Business,
Professional, and Private use, execute all styles of
Printing, Lathographic and Book handing at the lowest rates, Blank books, Writing Papers and Slationery of every kind—Diaries for 1863, Photographic Albams, Scrap Books, Portfolios, Expense Books, Wash Books, Gold Pens, Croten Inks, Chessanen, Note Papers, and Envelopes, also Mourning Paper, &c., &c.

THE WINTER No. OF MME. DEMOREST'S MIR-ROR OF FASHIONS, now ready, contains in-teresting information on Evening Entertainments, Skating, Parlor Gymnastics, Furs, Cloaks, Central Park Fashions, Bonnets, Ornaments, Jewelry, Sashes, Shawls, Scarfs, all the details of Dresses, Trimmings, and Children's Dresses, in great variety; with an ele gant Colored Fashion Plate, large Cloak Plate Braid and Embroidery, and one dollar's worth or five full ize Patterns, comprising a beautiful Cloak, the Dou-de-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve, and two Chillren's Patterns; the most brilliant, useful, interesting, and valuable number yet issued. Published at No. 473 BROADWAY, N. Y., and sold everywhere, at 25 cents. Yearly, with valuable prenduos, \$1. Always lent in advance to subscriber.

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..... NEW PROPOSITIONS.

1. Any person who will send us fifty new subscribers and one hundred dollars shall be entitled to fifty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new stock of the Principla Association, the par valne of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at 7 per ct. payable semi-annually.
2. Any person who will send us THRTY new subscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to

thirty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year, to be ent as directed, and one of Messrs Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of which is forty-five dollars, or 3. The "Empire Shuttle machine"

or 4. The Weed sewing machine, No. 2. Family. Price or 5. Finkle & Lyon Sewing machine No. 2. Plain Finish or 6. Grover & Baker's new Price \$50,00.

Shuttle machine Fo. 9 with Hemmer, Price \$50,00. For particular descriptions of the above ma-chines see our advertisements in another column. Any Lady or Gentleman, can obtain either of them, by devoting a few hours or day's labor a-MRS. S. PLANT respectfully announces that she has opened a first class colored Boarding and Lodging House at 161 Concord st, Brooklyn, where she is prepared to accommodate the public on the most reasonble terms.

Ht adds considerably to the spiciness of the follow wonderfully wise verses, to know that they are written by one of the very plumpest, healthiest, and most whole souled of the black-eyed beauties of our time—such a woman as is not likely to fall to the darling-izing of any but the choicest of young and

hearty men. - Home Journal. So I'm "crazy," in loving a man of three score; Why, I never had come to my senses before; But I'm doubtful of yours, if you're thinking to prov My insanity, just by the fact of my love.

You would like to know what are his wonderful wiles; Only delicate praises and flattering smiles; "Tis no spell of enchantment, no magical art, But the way he says "darling," that goes to my heart

Yes, he's "sixty." I cannot dispute with you there; Eut you'd make him a hundred, I think, if you dare And I'm glad all his folly of first love is past,

Then I never shall see it change slowly to gray; But I almost could wish, for his dear sake alone.

If it's needful, you know, I can sit very near; And he's young enough yet to interpret the tone should love him for this, it for nothing beside; and though I ve more reasons than I can recall,

That the case is so hopeless it's past any cure; And, besides it is acting no very wise part. To be treating the head, for disease of the head

That so dream can delude, and no foncy deceive, That she never knew lever's euchantment before. It's being the darling of one of three score!

From the Evening First

CARVING A NAME. BY HORATIO ALGER JE.

I wrote my name upon the sand, But soon, alas, the refluent sea. Had washed my feeble lines away.

And, after years, returned again I missed the shadow of the tree

That stretched of old upon the plain To solid marble next my name I gave as a perpetual trust :

And now it lies o'crivid with dust All flowe have failed. In wisee mood

I turn and ask myself: "What then It I would have my name endure,

In characters of living light From kindly words and actions wrone And these beyond the touch of Time

NO ENTY OF ANOTHER'S PAME" The inspiration, the deliebt

The shoun, the glory, the swift flight of thought so subden that they seem All those were his a but with their came No cavy of another's fame; the did not and has skep less aweer For music in some neighboring street; Nor rustling hear in every breeze. The taurels of Miltiades

- Longfellow

For the Principus

TRUMPH OF LOVE.

Care H. Victory

esting narce? In all my travels, cast or west,

A touch of your old vanity, I see, my son, said Mrs. Bulou, smiling. "But to be candid only safe at home, and you his beloved wife, Meta, how happy we all might be ""

"And what did the lady by ?" asked

she simply replied; 'Pardon me, dear Mrs.

"Another suitor then, parhaps How long

"A year; but no, she has no centlemen were pressing her down; her father's disgrace, doubtless, of which time only will free her. So treat her delicately, Charles, as if she were

"I could not fail to do otherwise, mother." A light step was heard along the hall. And a moment after Meta entered, bearing a silver tray on which were placed some light refresh-

Bowing respectfully, the young man relia quished his seat at the bedside, and had passed out, but Meta's, "You can stay, Mr. Ballou,"

"On one condition, Miss Norand. May 1

"So it be not a hard one," was the half playful reply, as she stirred the sick lady's cup. "O no; most assuredly not. Mother dear, does she play or sing for you?" said he, holding up a guitar that he had discovered in a

"That she does, Charles, most beautifully. "Then will she please do the same for me I beg," he plead, "as my mother and I are almost one, and it is long since I heard a gui-

Meta could not well refuse. "If he would wait till she was at leisure," she said

"Certainly," was the grateful reply. "Meanwhile, mother, may I throw open the shutters and let in the sunlight," he continued, as a bright stream of light fell across the carpet,

"That is like you, my son. You have no forgotten your boyhood trick of opening blinds, I see. Pardon him, Miss Norand, it seems so delightful to have him at home again."

"I can easily believe it," returned Meta, remembering when a like presence had brought esty. I like a woman who is not ashamed to not only sunlight to her face but to her heart. | say she loves, and can say so without blush-"And we've been talking about adopting

you as a sister, Miss Norand. Will you accept the title," said he, carelessly. "I fear you bestow such titles too readily," he will open his heart again to receive you." of rivals."

best test of devotion." "True," he replied, springing to his feet, evidently disconcerted at her coldness; but instantly recollecting himself he added, "I will

what shall I do first ?" "Please ring the bell," said she quietly. The servant came and removed the dishes, "Now I will play for you," she said, taking

and pensive at first, then swelling out into a not go alone, will not you accompany me? rich and meledious harmony. One of Harry's release you all my prospective fortune if you the eyes and the mouth as the safety-valves favorites. Harry! By degrees her thoughts will do me this one great favor." wandered from the music, and rested on him, Where was he, to night? She started quickly, as the news-boy, passing, cried-"Great battle in Virginia-twenty thousand killed!" and the guitar fell from her nerveless grasp. "What's the matter?" exclaimed young Mr.

Ballon "Sister, sister;" and he bent over her, tenderly "Nothing but the news-the terrible news,

When will this dreadful war be over?" was the reply, pitiful enough to have drawn tears. "In God's good time, Miss Norand; be patient. But you-had you friends in the last contest ?"

"Do not question me, I entreat you," she answered. Then suddenly raising the fallen guitar, she crossed the room to Mrs. Ballon's bedside, and gently took her hand.

"What is it, love ?" said the invalid. "What is it ?" slee repeated, as Meta did not move, but only returned her question by a

look of keenest pain. "Dear Mrs. Ballon"-There was a knock at the door, and Meta

stopped involuntarily. "A gentleman in the parlor wishes to see Miss Normal."

"Me? I will finish when I return," she whispered, and rising, hastened down, leaving mother and son in a strange query in regard different view of the causes of the vibrations, to the visitor

"I thought you said she had no friends, mother."

"So I did, Charles"

"Then this gentlman, and her strange agitation to night; I do not understand it "

Meta, meanwhile, had reached the parlor. She stopped a moment to recover breath, then cently pushed open the door, and went in. A struger, clad in a dark grey travelling suit, with a fierce moustache and whiskers,

advanced to meet her. She started back. Whom had she expected to see? In her impost heart it had been Harry, her rejected lover.

But this stranger ?-he drew nearer. "Meta, my beloved consin, is it you ' And

have you forgotten"-

and drew her quietly to a seat.

good live. Now you cling to me as you would

"Ah indeed, my pretty coz, so there is one Business before pleasure, always. I'll hear you by and by. Meta," his tone changing rom that of raillery to seriousness, "your

at the unexpected question. "And you are at present trying to support

"Trying? I am doing it, cousin Justin." "Then I am come to inform you that you ave become an heiress, and are in conse-

"Just this way. Your uncle and mine, our nothers' only brother, died at Havre de Grace, few months since, leaving his fine estate, of a fabulous amount, to his nephew and niece You and I are the fortunate individuals, Meta. Now rise and clap your hands! 'Hurra for

She smiled sadly, "What? Rejoice that jarring vibrations. one has died that I may be made rich? No

"Not that, Meta. Rejoice that he, having died, a kind Providence has made you a pen-

Even so, Justin, I cannot rejoice. I might have done so, months ago; but now"-

"But now?" he repeated. "Now I have no choice." "Why, how is this? Do you not prize wealth? You, the proud daughter of a mer-

chant prince ?" hate myself for having loved it so well. of his friends, always anxious to please them, Wealth? Can it buy happiness, cousin? Can it bring back the dead to life?"

"What do you mean, Meta ?" "That my dearest friend is now lying wounded, perhaps dead, through this same love of gold and false pride of life."

"Explain, dear cousin." been his wife, but unwilling to share his poverty, believing that he could not love me, a beggar, I broke our bonds, and so we parted; I, to learn in absence his unparalleled worth." "You loved him, then ?"

"I know not. I love him now, so well that one word from him were sweeter than a world's praise -- so well that the | meanest cottage shared with him were better than a king's palace with another."

"Well spoken, sweet coz. I like your honing. It shows true metal. But this Harry, where is he? Call him back-tell him what you have told me, and he is hard indeed or

she replied, with a slight blash. "I have "I call him back? No. cousin, I shall Nature allays anguish; that those patients boy's efforts that he offered to teach him to never had a brother, and I might be jealous seek him. I must seek him.—I must go to who give way to their natural feelings more write, without pay. The offer was accepted, him—now—for he is dying." Here her voice speedily recover from accidents and operations and in one year the armless Caesar wrote bet-

thing, anything, mother;" dropping with me so. Can aught happen to him, and I not the hand. "Actions, not words, are the asking Mrs. Ballon for a release, that I might go to Virginia, when, dear cousin, you came.' "You did not think of going alone?"

"Why not? Love brooks no delay." "But how would you cross the lines-a fair try to prove mine thus, Miss Norand. Now young woman exposed to a ruthless soldiery?

How seek your lover among the thousand wounded, or slain? It could not be, dear coz." Her reply was fearless. "Heaven is my keeper, Justin. I am not afraid-not of the up the guitar, and running her fugers over the soldiery, for the spirit of manhood that has

It was a soft Italian air she chose, dreamy friend a virtuous woman. But cousin, if I may "I will go, Meta, but"-

"To night, cousin? We must set out to night. You will not disappoint me, I entreat -lor else he will die, and I shall have killed

He could not refuse that pleading tone though difficulties thickened at every step. "We will go, Meta."

VIBRATING WATERFALLS.

There are a number of dams which produce vibrations that are very sensibly felt in their immediate vicinities. The cause of these phenomena has been a subject of much discussion upon several occasions. No person in our country, we believe, has devoted more attention to them than Mr. Elias Loomis, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College; and as he is a very careful, persevering, and cantious experimenter, and most candid in what he gives to the public, his opinons deserve great consideration. The American Journal of Science and Arts contains an article by Professor Loomis, detailing his observations and those of other parties on three vibrating waterfalls, in South Natick, Holyoke, and Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1843, Professor Loomis published an article on this same subject, in which he suggested that the am itself was the vibrating body, and that the vibrations were analogous to those of a O sacred sorrow! by whom souls are tried; stretched cord. The attention of Professor Snell being directed to the subject, he took a and attributed them to a column of air behind the sheet of water. After an extended series of observations, Professor Loomis has altered his first views, and has came to conclusions similar to those of Professor Snell.

A series of careful observations were made last year, by Mr. William Edwards, at the request of Professor Loomis, on the vibrations the dam at South Natick, Massachusetts These resulted in ascertaining that the time of a vibration, according to the depth of water on the edge of the dam, was a little less than the time in which a solid body would fall through a space equal to the depth of the water. Thus, when the depth of water was 5,06

a second, while the time of a solid body falling through that depth was 0,162 of a second. The dam across the Connecticut river at Holyoke, Massachusetts, is 1,017 feet long and 30 feet high. It is formed of square timbers, inclined 220 to the horizon. From the crest of the dam the water descends along an s as great as 80 inches. At Lawrence, Massachusetts, Mr. B. Coolidge, engineer,

inches, the time of one vibration was 0.138 of

made a series of observations, as also did Pro-lessor Looms. In all these, the time of the vibrations was taken, and compared with the time which a solid body would occupy in fallno vibrations are produced. When the sheet upon by the column of air behind it with sufficient power to cause vibrations. This theory accords with the views presented on pages 116 and 126, Vol. XIII (old series) Scientific American, by several correspondents in differ ent parts of the country, who had made ob ervations on vibrating dams Professor falls exhibit some degree of vioratory motion at certain stages of water; but in order that column of vibrating air." According to these

LEIGH HUNT.

views, all dams may be built so as to avoid

From the North American Review. In personal appearance, Hunt was tall and straight, while his eyes were black and very but changed to pure white as he grew older. His complexion was dark. His face was decidedly intellectual, and withal indicated by its genial expression that he had a great heart. He had, to a large degree, that power of attracting the affection of others by a winning sympathy and a cordial manner, which he so enthusiastically attributes to his friend Charles "No! What I once loved, now I hate. I Lamb. He was ever thinking, and writing and his chief enjoyment seems to have been in their companionship. The three salient traits that appear in his works and in his record of himself are amiableness, self-esteem, and a sprightly and almost romantic imagination the second enabled him to keep up a stout heart against disappointment and opposition; the third gave him the power and the will so "You knew Harry Winfred. I was to have to write that he has cheered many a weary soul, and filled many a winter evening with entertainment and instruction. His philosophy of life was to look on the best phase of every subject and circumstance, never to despair, to he to take up arms in defence of his country; meet rebuffs with a cheerful countenance, and to endure misfortune with fortitude, hoping and living in a better time to come. In this gan very early to make good use of his feet, way he survived political persecution and critical denunciation, bore sickness with patience, was melancholy without being misanthropic, was cheerful in the midst of poverty, made a happy home in a prison, and finally died, at a with his feet and toes what other boys did good old age, contented, calm, and looking back with complacency on a varied, but, on the whole, a successful career.

ADVANTAGES OF CRYING.

A French physician is out in a long disser- his age. Bravo, little Cæsar! tation on the advantages of groanisg and cry- One day Cæsar was found with a pen ing in general, and especially during surgical tween his toes, trying to write the alphabet operations. He contends that groaning and on paper. This fact was named to an old operations. He does not start the design of the crying are the two grand operations by which writing master, who was so pleased with the

"Right, Miss Norand. Make him promise true brotherly devotion, ere you join hands of fellowship. Do you hear, my son?"
"Aye, mother dear, and I'll pledge her anything, anything, anything, mother;" dropping with mock gravity on one knee before her.

"Also anything, mother is a mock gravity on one knee before her.

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"How do you know this, Meta.?"

She answered quietly. "Something tells was under the place where to groun or to cry. He tells of a man who they are ordered the head of the writing class, Cassar tried—not his band, but discovered his pulse from one hundred and twenty giving full vent to his emitting to stop a pajer, or the covered his copy-books with sketches and their rooms and comfort themselves the notice of an artist. The good artist was profitable part of their business.

"How do you know this, Meta.?"

She answered quietly. "Something tells the painful war to the painful war to the painful war and the place where to get the painful war to the paper, may be eastly more than the place where the painful war to the painful war to the painful war to the paper, may be eastly maning the place where the painful war to the paper and the place where the power is chosen dred per cent, better, afterwards.

In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed, the result may be St. Vitus's dance, epileptic fits or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful, and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children, when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

Probably most persons have felt the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by their made them soldiers would lead them to be- free indulgence in groans and sighs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief, on the part of chil through which Nature discharges her surplus

OUR CASKET

TRUTH VS. HERESY,-My principal method o defeating heresy is by establishing truth. One proposes to fill a basket with TARES; now if I can till it first with WHEAT, I shall defy his attempts.

Be wisely worldly but not worldly wise.

Say not thou hast lost a day.

The ill that's wisely feared is half withstood. An unrequested star did gently slide Before the wise men to a greater light Lord, if my cards be bad, yet grant me skill.

To play them wisely, and make the best of ill.

If, amidst its weary hours. Gloomy thoughts and flagging powers, Thou hast found that thou couldst pray. By a single earnest prayer
Thou may'st much of work have done,
Much of wealth and progress won, Much of weath and care.

Yielded not by toil and care.

-Lord Kidlette

makes a friend of an enemy. The joy is the kin to that which angels feel, as they rejoic over a sinner that repenteth.

Sent not to punish mortals, but to guide.

-Crathe

Tenemen scar.-We have a Captain up there

hou must endure, yet loving all the while; Above, yet never separate from thy kind; lect every frailty with the gentlest smile, Though to no possible depth of evil blind.

Me to recomfort most it does avail Again for love, when love I can find none To think how sung the merle and nighting alo think how song the mean and display.

All love is lost, but upon God alone.

— Dunbar.

Men whose fives glided on, like rivers that water the woodlands; Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an image of heaven. ENTHUSIASM. - For what is enthusiasm, but the

oblivion and awallowing up of self-in an objelearer than self, or in an idea more vivid? In

WE JUDGE OURSELVES by what we feel capa ble of doing, while we judge others by what they

THE RAINBOW .-

The gleam was far behind;

A fragment of a rainbow bright All dark and damp on vonder height All bright and clear to me. An hour ago the storm was here,

So will our joys and grief appear. When earth has ceased to blind. Grief will be joy if on its edge

Fall soft that holiest ray : Joy will be grief if no faint pledge Le there, of heavenly day.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

The father and his maiden child Were walking hand in hand; The words she spake were strange to him.

Father, I hear the angels near, They fan me as they pass:" aid he, "It is the wind, that stirs The long, high, summer grass

Father, I hear the fluttering sweet, Said he. Some bird with pinions large Soars upward as he sings

Said he, "Your baby brother died Full seven years ago. A moment let me rest;

Father, I hear my brother call.

Said be, "Sit down my child, and lay Your head upon my breast." His room the father trod:

And on the wings of twilight went A maiden's soul to God.

CÆSAR DUCORNET.

Fifty-one years ago there was born at Lisle, in France, at the dwelling of a poor shoemaker, a child which searcely seemed a child. It had no arms. Its legs were little more To the first be owed his chief happiness in life; than bony stalks, while it had but four toes on each tiny foot. Yet the good shoemaker and his wife loved this poor infant, and named it Cæsar. Why they gave so helpless a child this high-sounding name, I cannot tell; they certainly could not have done it from any hope that he would ever become a soldier, like the mighty Roman who made it immortal. Yet Cæsar they called him; and he proved himself more than worthy of his name.

Little Cæsar, finding he had no arms, be-When he became old enough to think, he did not lie down and cry, "I can't do anything; I've got no arms!" Not ne. He had too noble a spirit for that But he began to do with their hands and fingers.

Thus, with his feet, Cæsar threw the ball, cut with a knife, drew lines on the floor with chafk, and even clipped figures from paper with his mother's scissors! And he did these things well, too-better than most boys of

Academy of Design. Will you believe it: In a few years Casar won the highest prizes ia all the classes through which he passed. Then the people of Lisle cried, "Bravo, Cæ sar Ducornet!" They were proud of the boy who painted without arms! Casar now adopted painting as his profes-

ion. He went to Paris, joined the Royal Academy, and won the second and third medals. His pictures and portraits were in great demand. Princes and nobleman became his patrons. His works were placed in churches and picture galleries. Some of them were of great merit as well as of great size, and are still carefully preserved. But how could be paint large pictures? I

while he was at work, to tell you what he saw. "We shall never forget the impression we received upon entering his painting room.-There, extended upon an easel, stood a huge canvas, on which the image of the General was beginning to assume the semblance of ife; and across the whole extent of the canvas ran, with incredible agility like a fly upon the wall, the stunted trunk of a man, surmounted by a noble head, with expansive brow and eye of fire; and wherever this apparition passed along the canvas he left the traces of color behind him. On approaching a few paces nearer, we were aware of a lofty but slender scaffolding in front of the canvas, up and down and cross the steps and stages of Between 11th and 12th Sts., which climbed, and cronched, and twistedit is impossible to describe how-the shapeess being we had come to see. We saw then that he was deprived of arms; that he had no thighs; that his short legs were closely united to the trunk; and that his feet were wanting of a toe each. By one of his feet he held a palette-by the other, a penril; in his month also he carried a large brush and a second pencil. And in all this harness he moved, and rolled, and writhed, and painted in a manner more than marvelous! For some minutes we had remained standing in the middle of the room, forgetful of ceremony, and stupified and mute, when there proceeded from this shapeless being a voice, musical, grave, and sonorous, saluting us by name, and inviting us to be seated - Then the apparition, gliding down the whole length of the scaffolding to the ground, advanced, or rather rolled

toward us, and, with a bound, established itelf on the sofa at our side. It was thus that we found ourself for the first time in the company of Cæsar Dacornet, the historical painter. In the course of the conversation that followed, this singular phenomenon exhibited so much joyous humor, so much frank cordiality, as won our affections completely. Forgetting everything else, we saw in him only a distinguished man, whose friendship we coveted,

and, with unreflecting instinct, we held out

our hand. Ducornet smiled sadly, with a look toward his armless shoulders." Thus did this wonderful man conquer his difficulties. For thirty years he toiled on, in this way, until his feet were struck with paralvsis. Then his great heart broke, and on the 26th of April, 1836, Casar Ducornet died in the arms of his father, and of a friend who had loved him and served him with a father's

See, my children, from this sketch, what wonders may be done, what hindrances overcome, what victories won, by industry, patience, ever think your lot a hard one, remember Casar Ducornet, and take courage

A Good Brrty -A boy being asked what meckness was, replied, "Meckness always give

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